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ag to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be gted (POST PAID), to the General Agent, Advertisements of a square and over inserted three ten cents per line; less than a square, \$1.50 for nections. Yearly and half yearly advertisements

The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Penn-Obio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are ind to receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR. The following gentlemen constitute the Financia tee, but are not responsible for any debts of the vit :- WENNELL PHILLIPS, EDMUND QUINCY, EDand WILLIAM L. GARRISON, JR.

TI LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

on reasonable terms.



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof."

"Ilay this down as the law of nations. I say that military authority takes, for the time, the place of all municipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST; and that, under that state of things, so far from its being true that the States where slavery exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, but the COMMANDER OF THE ABENT, HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMAN-CIPATION OF THE SLAVES. ... From the instant that the slaveholding States become the theatre of a war, civil, servile, or foreign, from that instant the war powers of Congress extend to interference with the institution of clavery, IN EVERY WAY IN WRICH IT CAN BE INTERPERED wirm, from a claim of indemnity for slaves taken or de-stroyed, to the cassion of States, burdened with slavery, to a foreign power. . . . It is a war power. I say it is a w power; and when your country is actually in war, whother it be a war of invasion or a war of insurrection, Congress has power to cary on the war, and MUST CARRY IT ON, AC-CORDING TO THE LAWS OF WAR ; and by the laws of war, an invaded country has all its laws and municipal institutions swept by the board, and MARTIAL POWER TAKES THE PLACE OF THEM. When two hostile armies are set in martial array, the commanders of both armies have power to eman-cipate all the slaves in the invaded territory."-J. Q. Adams

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

VOL. XXXV. NO. 31.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1865.

WHOLE NO. 1800.

Selections.

RESTORATION OF THE REBEL STATES. IDDRESS BY HON. GEO. S. BOUTWELL.

Hon. George S. Boutwell, on the invitation of a bre number of the citizens of Boston, delivered an ispent address at Tremont Temple, on Wednesday resing, July 25th, on the subject of "The Restoraion of the Rebel States." From a full report in the

Saton Journal, we make the following extracts: If the Proclamation of Emancipation is to stand, note from the first of the first of the free slaves are to be free see free free four million of heretofore slaves are to be free. These the are to have political power in Congress, not by according to the number of white persons with-their limits, but according to the number of free 1800s, black as well as white. What is the result? holdy, upon the census of 1860, under the three-ths rule, there are nineteen seats in the House of resentatives which may be filled by men whose nstituency, if they were voters, would be negroes the South. In 1870 there will be a new census, a new apportionment of political power. The such will take political power in the House of Rep-sentatives according to its combined white and red population. I have made an estimate, which 810. There will be about four and a half million colored people in the old slave States; there will about nine million of white people in the old slave tes; and there will be about twenty-five million ates; and there will be about twenty-nee minion geople in the free States—making thirty-five d a half million in all. Upon the constituted basis, political power will be apportioned, in 10, in this wise: To the four and a half millions nearnes in the South, thirty Representatives; to manuable forms; such crimes as could not have so committed, or even contemplated, in any other untry or by any other people. It is out of the in-

with our boys bemed your bed bemould you have
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in this regard."
dt, "I am not in
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then." allon, or the representatives of these nine million, of white people in the South? Under all fromstances, a majority, a confessed majority of the white people of the South, have shown them-selves the enemies of this country. The loyalists among them—the men who have stood by the old hat—have been a few, "like angel visits." On the d dignity on ac-lled. He had a love for justice acred regard for irst-sight impres-are likely to be as—ance been a few, "like angel visits." On the sher hand, the black man, despised, down-trodden, with no reason to cheer or bless the flag of the Republic, which to him, from the foundation of the premiument until the signal shot upon Fort Sumter, like the state of the signal shot upon Fort Sumter, able on only the ensign of oppression, with no rem-liasences or traditions in its behalf, has proved true to the country, has led and guided and cheered the edier, has enlisted in the armies of the Republic, has fought for the integrity of the nation and the OF MR. LINafety of freedom. And can it be-can it be in the heart of any man of the twenty million of inhabi-ants in the North, with an ingratitude unexampled ve been Mr. Lininteresting perand in the North, with an ingrantitude unexamples are in the instance of Judas Iscariot, now to consign these people, their race, and their posterity to be tender mercies of the men who instituted Libby rison and Andersonville, who sent to the islands of st marked char-was his simplicity impressed itself met him for the erview deepened ighted to find in a pomnosity and blast the cities of the North, who instituted arson sa plan, and finally closed their career of systeand and organized crime by the assassination of the President of the Republic? Do you propose to allow these people to send ninety representatives low these people to send ninety representatives atothe Congress of the United States, when accordingly to numbers they would be entitled to but sixty? is to numbers they would be entitled to but sixty? For the basis of thirty-five and a half million of respic, a constituency would consist of one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants; and, the number of seahers of the House being limited by law to two shalled and thirty-four, the white voters of the boath would take sixty members in their own right, and thirty more upon the basis of the negro population—giving them ninety votes. They would then ack but twenty-eight votes of a majority in the lines of Representatives; twenty-eight votes, which New York alone could give, which two or three other States in a moment of disaffection might give. And nh him as Preside from assuming of the positionoe with Mr. Linoe single instance esident, or used acting in an ofhis position and by or other module room in the he United States angress, he said, call —dropping dent's room. To im always by his call me Lincoln, each of etiquette esting spell from States in a moment of disaffection might give. And what is the result, or at least the possible danger? The government of this country is in the hands of tables. Will not the men interested in public sections look to it that no such exigency arise? We have issued two and a half thousand million of public is such as the state issued two and a half thousand million of public sections.

are sook to it that no such exigency arise? We are issued two and a half thousand million of public securities, the value of which depends entirely the good faith of the people of this country. Jou put the power into the hands of these rebels, need the street of the security. one of two things is sure to happen—either that the theld debt will be foisted upon the National Government or the National debt will be repudiated. And have that that; if these nine million of people in its South are to pleat the state of the the stat the South are to elect ninet million of people the South are to elect ninety representatives, they will elect one for every one hundred thousand white proper people the property of the south of the so and persons to constitute the basis of representawere in the government of the country with three works in the North. I submit that the people of the North, unless they are infatuated, so that there is no long of their here. ope of their being able to comprehend the means becomery for their own salvation, will reject—once,

twice, thrice, continually reject—every proposition which recognizes those States as States of the American Union. One of two things must happen— either that the negro shall be allowed to vote, or that, by an amendment to the Constitution, the rep-resentative power shall be based upon voters; and if, as is contended by those who oppose negro suf-frage, these eleven States are States in the Union, as it requires three-fourths of the States to make an amendment to the Constitution, and as the eleven States are more than one-fourth, and are interested it is the path of justice, and in it you must walk; and that path leads you to contend for and to se-cure to the negro the right of suffrage in this coun-

taken the initiatory steps toward the freedom of the negro; but how are liberties secured? Are there laboring men here to-night? What security have they for the integrity of their families? What security have they for the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus? What security have they for the education of their children at the public expense? What security have they that their testimony shall be taken in a court of justice? Their security is in the ballot. We say that men possess certain "natural, essential negrost in the South, thrify representatives, of their centuren at the public expense? What se-enine million white people in the South, sixty presentatives—ninety Representatives from the with. To the twenty-two million of people in the with, one hundred and forty-four Representatives congress. Now, what is the inevitable result of

> ble right of representation as is enjoyed by New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania and California? That they have not this right is conceded by all, or by nearly all among us. No one is prepared to accept South Carolina with her old constitution. The veriest stickler for State rights demands some altera-tion. This demand, however slight it may seem in its practical application, is the equivalent in princi-ple of the demand I make. South Carolina is in the Union with her constitution of 1860, or as a political organization known as a State she is not in the Union at all; and if she is not in the Union as the Union at all; and if she is not in the Union as a State, her application for admission may be rejected until she appears with a frame of government in substantial harmony with the policy of the nation. You must be just to the negro. When you invited him to assume the uniform of the army of the Republic, when you put the musket into his hand, when you asked him to jeopard, and, if need be, to sacrifice his life in defence of the country, you did, in fact, if not in terms, agree that if the cause—his cause as well as your own—was successful, he should have the same part in the government as yourselves, and therefore you cannot, without the basest ingratitude, now reject him. I am compelled to declare to you, my friends, in all sincerity, heinous as are the trimes of these Southern men, infamous as they will be upon the page of history, that if the likety for themselves, now that they have secured the restoration of the Union by the services and sarry fines of the negro, in common with their own ner-bland and foot, as he will be if the does not enjoy the head and foot, as he will be if the does not enjoy the restorated would that the land and foot, as he will be if the does not enjoy the restorated would that the right of suffrage, into the custody of his entered would have a special and the custody of his extract would be right of suffrage, into the custody of his extract would be right of suffrage, into the custody of his extract would be right of suffrage, into the custody of his extract would be right of suffrage, into the custody of his extract would be right of suffrage, into the custody of his extract would be right of suffrage, into the custody of his extract would be right of suffrage, into the custody of his extract would be right of suffrage, into the custody of his extract would be right of suffrage, into the custody of his extract would be right of suffrage, into the custody of his extract would be right of suffrage, into the custody of his extract would be right of suffrage, into the custody of his extract would be right of suffrage, into the custody of his extract would be right of suffrage, into the custody of his extract would be right of suffrage, into the custody of his extract would be right of suffrage, into the custody of his extract would be right of suffrage, into the custody of his extract would be right of suffrage, into the custody of his extract would be right of suffrage, into the last his indicated his proper his extract would be right of suffrage, into the last his indicated his proper his desired his proper his extract would be suffaged and provided his proper his depth of the right of suffrage, into the suffaged his would have been treasured by the restoration of the suffaged his proper his extract would have been treasured by a suffaged his proper his suffaged his proper his suffaged his proper his suffaged his proper his

A SPEECH BY GENERAL LOGAN.

SLAVES

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HIS VIEWS ON FREE LABOR AND THE CONSTI-TUTIONAL AMENDMENT. Major-General Logan delivered a forcible and eloquent speech in Louisville, Ky., on Friday last, in which he gave some sensible advice to the Kentuckians. We subjoin the following extracts:

EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH.

We look in vain through the Southern States for States are more than one-fourth, and are interested in the maintenance of the present condition of things, there is no hope of an amendment of the Constitution. Therefore, fellow-citizens and countrymen, you have but one path before you, and, thank God, it is the path of justice, and in it you must walk; and, if his heart is educated man will think, and, if his heart is educated, he will feel, and "out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." it is the path of justice, and in it you must walk; and that path leads you to contend for and to secure to the negro the right of suffrage in this country.

We are told that the negroes will vote with their masters. I do not know whether they will or not; but it is no excuse for us, in denying them their rights, to say that they will vote in a particular way. If they have the right to vote, we are not trample that right under our feet, because we infer that they will hereafter exercise it in some way disagreeable to us. But the same persons told us, in 1861 and 1862, that if we put arms into the hands of the negroes, they would fight on the side of their masters. Was that prediction verified, unless the spirit of the masters is caucated, he who the interaction and to secure to the negroes that it was a prediction to the side of their masters. Was that prediction be verified, unless the spirit of the masters is changed, and they vote on the side of this Government.

By the Emancipation Proclamation, we have taken the initiatory steps toward the freedom of the negro; but how are liberties secured? Are there laboring men here to-night? What security have to develop all of her moral resources. Had a wise system of popular education been adopted at the South at the same time it was at the North, that section might not be to day, as it verily is, without the light of a single great mind to guide it through the dark wilderness of its troubles. Attribute, if you please, the degradation in which is found buried the Southern mind, either to a jealousy of education or the selfishness of affluence, and still it is the institution of slavery that causes it.

Son, one hundred and forty-four Representatives a Cangress. Now, what is the inevitable result of the decrine that these eleven rebellious States are sust in the Union, and have a right to be represented as States? It is this: that the nine million of side people in the South are to do all the voting in the filten old slave States; and when you consider that the war in the South has proved pretty nearly a seried women and children is vastly greater than the stural proportion of women and children is vastly greater than the stural proportion of women and children is vastly greater than the stural proportion of women and children is vastly greater than the stural proportion of women and children is vastly greater than the stural proportion of women and children is vastly greater than the stural proportion of women and children is vastly greater than the stural proportion of women and children is vastly greater than the stural proportion of women and children is vastly greater than the stural proportion of women and children is vastly greater than the stural proportion of women and children is vastly greater than the stural proportion of women and children is vastly greater than the stural proportion of women and children is vastly greater than the stural proportion of women and children is vastly greater than the stural proportion of women and children is vastly greater than the stural proportion of women and children is vastly greater than the stural proportion of women and children is vastly greater than the study of the proportion of women and children is vastly greater than the study of the proportion of women and children to all the means by griving them the same trace, the same below the proportion of women and children to all the means because the proposed amendment, that the second section gives in the vastly griving them the same the proposed amendment, that the second section gives that the same the proposed amendment, that the second section gives that the same that the proposed amendment, that the sec wars.

Perversion and misrepresentation are powerless, and argument thus far has not been heard, in behalf of the Bepublic were starved in the prisons and pens of the South; and will the people of this country, if they have a prejudice against the negro race such at heman beings never felt toward any of the animal man will the people of this country, at heman beings never felt toward any of the animal man will the people of this country, at heman beings never felt toward any of the animal man will the people of this country, if they have a prejudice even, exclude the negroes from the ballot-box, and allow it to be controlled by these time million, or the representatives of these nine.

An ANECDOTE IN PART.

wars.

Perversion and misrepresentation are powerless, and argument thus far has not been heard, in behalf of the monstrous proposition that the North should be allock wife. There white people are black people; whereas I find throughout the South 'kinky-heads' almost as will guaranty perpetually to two white, an anybody. It is an unfortunate thing for the negroes of the South that they take their status throw the people of this country, if they wish the men in the North. Who are they and what are they, if they exist at all within the limits of the loyal States, who are prepared to maintain the doctrine that Virginia, South Carolina, Florida and Texas have the same immediate and indisputaa black man with a white wife, nor a white man with

AN ANECDOTE IN PART.

I was told an amusing story last winter, while in Savannah, to this effect: There was before the Legislature of Georgia a bill to expatriate all the free negroes in the State. Against this barbarous measure the citizens of Savannah uttered a most measure the citizens of Savannah uttered a most pathetic protest. A remonstrance went up from that goodly city to the Legislature, signed by al-most everybody. The reason for this remonstrance, it was said by the friends of the measure, was that all the folks in Savannah were "kin."

THE LABOR QUESTION.

as are the crimes of these Southern men, infamous as they will be upon the page of history, that if the people of the North, now that they have acquired liberty for themselves, now that they have secured the restoration of the Union by the services and sacrifices of the negro, in common with their own services and sacrifices, should surrender him, bound hand and foot, as he will be if he does not enjoy the right of suffrage, into the custody of his enemies, and the return of fraterial feelings, by at once doing that which, if she does not do, will soon do itself? Think of the great desire on the part of the civilized world that the chains of slavery, still clanking in your State, should be stricken from the limbs of the black man by the

orphans that have been made by this war, could pass before them in grand review, and tell their tales of misery and woe that slavery has brought upon them. Were their hearts made of stone, they would melt while gazing on such a scene, and with one voice let the land be at once rid of the curse that has caused such a dreadful scene. But, suppose we have no personal grievances over which to mourn, let us cast our eye down along the banks of the mighty father of waters, and then, returning, start again at Perryville, and glance along that broad and deep channel over which the red tide of battle rolled through the gorges of the Cumberland, and down along the plains of Georgia, on to the sea. Then pursue it around through the Carolinas, to Raleigh, and all over the crimsoned soil of Virginia; and as you count the almost countless graves that lie all along the banks of that river of blood, thick as "autumn leaves in Vallambrosa," pause for one moment to contemplate the seas of tears, the par-

Extraordinary Speech of Governor Perry, of South Carolina, at Greenville, S. C., July 3d—Lincoln no Loss to the South—Lee ranks next to Washington-Freedom a Curse to the Negroes, &c. &c.

We present below some extracts from the speech

thousand of our bravest and most gallant menhave fallen on the fields of battle. The land is filled with mourning widows and orphans. There is scarcely a house in which there has not been weeping for some loved one lost. Three thousand millions of dollars have been spent by the Southern States in carrying on this war. And now we are called upon to give up four millions of slaves, worth two thousand million dollars more. Our country has been ravaged and desolated; our cities, towns and villages are mouldering ruins. Conquering armies occupy the country. The Confederacy has fallen, and we have been deprived of all civil government and political rights. We have neither law nor order. There is no protection for life, liberty or property. Everywhere there is demoralization, rapine and murder. Hunger and starvation are upon us. And now we meet as a disgraced and our lost rights. Such are the bitter fruits of secession!

**Mile I do not think, Mr. Chairman, that the whole people of the Southern States have behaved in the universal manifestation of sympathy, respect and sorrow. The death of no sovereign of the Old World could have produced so profound an emotion, or called forth so mitted in the universal manifestation of sympathy, respect and sorrow. The class the vice and on the such as a traitor.

There have been few national wars in Europe in which greater armies were carried into service and of the Old World could have more as traitor. The great-states are reported and profused so profound an emotion, or called forth so general an expression of veneration of terms. The greatest men of the Southern States were consciented and particular two thousand million dollars more. Our cities, to the field of battle.

LEE RANKS NEXT TO WASHINGTON.

In all history, there is no to a more perfect model of a pure and great man (save Washington) than General Incention of a Free People, name-to the United States odious in history.

HEROISM OF THE SOUTH.

While I do not think, Mr. Chairman, that the whole people of the Southern

JEFF. NOT TO BLAME.

It has been too common, Mr. Chairman, to attribute the failure of this great revolution to the President of the late Confederacy. That, sir, is a mistake. The people were themselves to blame for its failure. They were unwilling to make those sacrifices which were essential to its success.—Many who were most prominent in the movement never did anything for it after the war commenced. Instead of seeking their proper position, in front of the battle, they sought "bomb-proofs" for themselves and their sons. There were others who got into "soft places," and "official positions," where they could speculate and make fortunes on Government funds.

ment funds.

In fact, toward the latter part of the war, it In fact, toward the latter part of the war, it seemed that every one was trying to keep out of the army, and was willing to pay anything and make any sacrifice to do so. When Gen. Johnston surrendered his army, he had on his muster roll 70,000 men, but only 14,000 to be carried into battle! General Lee's army was in the same condition. Where were the absentees? At home, on furlough, staying over their furloughs, deserted and straggling! At no time during the last three years of the war was there more than one-third of the army ready to march into battle! How was it possible for the Southern people to succeed, acting thus?

MR. LINCOLN NO GREAT LOSS TO THE SOUTH.

and as you count the almost countless graves that lie all along the banks of that river of blood, thick as "autumn leaves in Vallambrosa," panse for one moment to contemplate the seas of tears, the paroxysms of unutterable agony, all these must have cost when "somebody's darling" had to fall at every blow; and then tell me, if you can, when you know that slavery caused it all, can you still cling to it? It has filled the lunatic asylum with maniacs. It has filled houses of refuge with panpers. It has filled all the land with mourning. It has deluged your land with fraternal blood. It has snapped in twain the tenderest ties of social society. It has caused desolation to reign in princely palaces, where happiness had always held its revels. It has smitten with want and woe millions who were born in the lap of luxury.

How, under Heaven's name, can any mortal mannot given over to the demon of selfishness, desire to see such a cause of sorrow and suffering, injury and infamy, hypocrisy and hate, perpetuated among the large the season of the State Courts, who took sides with the United States and fought against her. If they were liable to be punished as traitors in the United States and liable to with the State, then all were traitors and liable to see such a cause of sorrow and suffering, injury and infamy, hypocrisy and hate, perpetuated among the institutions of his country? In Heavien's name I implore yon, strike at once, and give it a death-blow! Let it be proclaimed from the ends of the rivers to the ends of the earth, that we live in a land of universal liberty, where the fires of patriotism, being rekindled, will glow on as brightly as ever, in a Union that has battered down the walls of treason.

SOUTH CAROLINA UNIONISM.

Extraordinary Speech of Governor Perry, of South

Extraordinary Speech of Governor Perry, of South

NOT A REBELLION.

But, Mr. Chairman, the secession of eleven or twelve sovereign States, composing one half of the territory of the United States, was something more We present below some extracts from the speech of Gov. Perry, of South Carelina, to the people of Greenville, in that State, on the 3d of July, which we regard as the most extraordinary utterance ever made by a Union official:

MR. CHAIRMAN,—This public meeting of the citizens of Greenville is one of deep humiliation and sorrow. A cruel and bloody war has swell as the humblest privates were treated as treators during the whole of the four years' war. Hundreds of thousands of prisoners were thus exchanged. The highest generals as well as the humblest privates were treated as captured soldiers by both Governments, and exchanged. Surely a general officer who has been exchanged while this gigantic war was waging cannot now be demanded as a traitor, tried and executed as a traitor.

more bitterly the kumiliation and degradation of going back into the Union than out of it.

HEROISM OF THE SOUTH.

HEROISM OF THE SOUTH.

HEROISM OF THE SOUTH.

While I do not think, Mr. Chairman, that the whole people of the Southern States have behaved on the field of battle, yet there is a very large proportion of them who have won immortal honors, and whose glory in war and wisdom in council will illustrate many a bright page in history. They have been unsuccessful in their revolution, but this does not and should not detract from their heroic valor on the field of battle, or their statesmanship in the cabinet or halls of legislation. They will be remembered and honored as patriots and heroes, not only at the South, but in the North too, as soon as passion subsides, and sober reason and calm reflection assume their sway over the public mind.

WHAT THE SOUTH CANNOT FORGET.

WHAT THE SOUTH CANNOT FORGET. I cannot and would not, Mr. Chairman, ask my fellow-citizens to forget the past in this war, so far as the North is concerned. There have been deeds of atrocity committed by the United States armies which never can be forgotten in the South-

AS YOU LIKE IT.

The N. Y. Times has the following:-

Gov. Perry, or South Carolina. In our Washington despatches will be found an explanation of the circumstances under which Gov. Perry, of South Carolina, delivered his Greenville speech. At the time the speech was delivered, Mr. Perry was unaware of his nomination to the office of Governor. He spoke, therefore, with the freedom of a private citizen; and in that light his speech must be viewed.

proper, perhaps, that the public should know the circumstances under which the speech was spoken. But the public are made just as clearly to understand that Mr. Perry holds one set of political views as a private citizen, and another as Governor—that as a private citizen he feels most bitterly the humiliation and degradation of coming back into the Union, but as Governor his feelings are in entire accord with those of the Government!

With regard to Mr. Perry himself, to say the least, the attempts of the Administration press to excuse the speech place him in the unenviable light of a mere demagogue—a Vicar of Bray, always swimming on the strongest tide. When, moreover, the press, which should guide the public in good paths, preaches such time-serving practices, it is high time for the public to be warned.

It seems to us that the country is likely to be better served by honest men who speak their sentiments fronkly and clearly in reference to the pat-

It seems to us that the country is likely to be better served by honest men who speak their sentiments frankly and clearly in reference to the past, than by any hypocrites who profess sudden repentance and conversion. We would rather see a Provisional Governor at the South, bonestly stating his feelings, and going deliberately to restore Peace and Union as the necessary result of the war, than any man who has been a rebel, and who should commence whining and crying for offer averted. commence whining and crying for office, pretend-ing that he is now convinced of his sins, and thoroughly converted to negro suffrage and equality ideas. If the people of the South are ever to be valuable citizens again, they must be led back by honest, fair, frank men, and not by political jugilars. glers.-Journal of Commerce.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The following is an extract from a letter from Rev. G. de Felice of Montauban, (France,) dated May 7,

"Let us come now, my dear friend, to what is of immeasurably greater importance: your American affairs.

At the date of your last letter, the city of Richnord had been taken, and you manifest a very justifiable joy at this event. It was a decisive victory over the rebellion, and the pledge of a speedy reastablishment of union in your great and glorious

country.

Alas! who could have foreseen that your upright, excellent, illustrious Abraham Lincoln was so soon to fall under the bullet of an infamous assassin! Po-litical assassination was unknown to the Americans.

hitical assassination was unknown to the Americans. Never had any of your men of State perished in this odious manner, as did our ancient Kings Henri III. and Henri IV. under the poinard of Jacques Clement and Ravaillae; and Abraham Lincoln was destined to furnish the first and most fatal example. It is impossible, my dear friend, to describe to you the indignation, grief and horror of our people at hearing of this execrable deed. Sadness and grief enertrated the bosom of every family. It seemed as penetrated the bosom of every family. It seemed as if each one had lost his most excellent friend, his best of brothers; and not only the French nation

remotest posterity, the nation which produced them and called them to its service.

The death of Lincoln, moreover, very far from recelevating the cause of the Southern rebels, will, receivating the cause of the Southern rebels, will, as far as I can foresee, on the contrary, contribute to hasten their ruin. The insurgents had been conquered materially: now they are conquered morally. This is the last blow they could have had dealt to them, and the most terrible. The bullet of Booth has penetrated Jefferson Davis and his accomplices to the heart; these, also, have received their deathwound. What man of heart or honor would any longer dare to declare himself in favor of the rebels, whose flag has been stained by the noble blood of whose flag has been stained by the noble blood of Lincoln? Even our Jesuits, so ardent friends of the South, have been constrained by the power of gen-eral opinion to express their horror at such an as-

erai opinion to express that sassination.

The only essential point now for the Unionists of the North is to maintain and put in practice the wise and lofty moderation, of which Lincoln has furnished so complete a model. No cruel vengeance, no exasperation or excess. True strength and power are ever tempered by the virtues of moderation and elemency."

Henri Martin, the great French historian, has published in the Siecle, of Paris, the following nervous sentences,—each with an idea in it,—on the assassination of President Lincoln:

A GREAT MARTYR OF DEMOCRACY. Slavery, before expiring, has gathered up the rem-

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duce.

The indignation of the people will not exhaust itself in a momentary outburst; it will concentrate and embody itself in the unanimous, persevering, invincible action of the universal will. Whoever may be the agents, the instruments of the work, that work, we may rest assured, will be finished. The event will show that it did not depend upon the life one man, or of several men.

of one man, or of several men.

The work will be completed after Lincoln, as if finished by him; but Lincoln will remain the austere and sacred personification of a great epoch, the most faithful expression of democracy.

This simple and upright man, prudent and strong,

elevated step by step from the artisan's bench to the elevated step by step from the artisan's bench to the command of a great nation, and always without pa-rade and without effort at the height of his position, executing without precipitation, without flourish and with invincible good sense the most colossal acts, giving to the world the decisive example of th ing to the world the decisive example of the civil power in a republic, directing a gigantic war without free institutions being for an instant compromised or threatened by military usurpation, dying finally at the moment in which, after conquering, he was intent on pacification—and may God grant that the atrocious madmen who killed him have not killed clemency with him, and determined, instead of the content of the conten peace he wished, pacification by force—this man will stand out in the traditions of his country and the world as an incarnation of the people and of modern

democracy itself.

The great work of emancipation had to be sealed, therefore, with the blood of the just, even as it was inaugurated with the blood of the just. The tragic history of the abolition of slavery which opened with the gibbet of John Brown, will close with the assas-

sination of Lincoln.

And now let him rest by the side of Washington And now let him rest by the side of Washington, as the second founder of the great Republic. European democracy is present in spirit at his funeral, as it voted in its heart for his reelection, and applauded the victory in the midst of which he passed away. It will wish with one accord to associate itself with the monument that America will raise to him upon the capital of present a leaven. the capital of prostrate slavery.

HENRI MARTIN.

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR JOHNSON.

Gov. Johnson, of Georgia, has issued a proclam tion, calling upon the people of that State to elect delegates to a convention to be held on the fourth Wednesday of October next. The election is to be held on the first Wednesday of the same month The Governor also delivered an address in the Cit Hall, Macon, on Saturday evening, July 15. He said he had been appointed for the single purpose of enabling the people of the State to form a government. He had not been authorized to appoint civil magistrates, and would not do it. He advised the people to receive the amnesty oath, and thus prepare themselves to become citizens. On the slavery question he was thus explicit:

"I now feel bound to declare to you one thing which you must recognize as accomplished, and the sooner you know it and conform to it, the sooner you will be relieved from military rule. Slavery exists no more. This is decreed. Its restoration under any form is utterly out of the question. Slavery has been extinguished by the operations of the late war. I do not propose, in this connection, to enter upon a lengthy argument to prove it. I simply state what is acknowledged by all writers on nation all law, that belligerents have the right to make captures of persons and property, and that they may make what disposition they please of the property please of the property make what disposition they please of the property captured. The vanquished are at the disposition of the conquerors, and may be disposed of as they think proper. Such is war, and it is a sin against God and humanity that it should be waged. We must submit to the result of the war. Congress by the Constitution of the United States, has the power to give the President the regulation of cap tures, by sea and land; and the President, in th exercise of this power given him by the Constitu-tion and by Congress, issued his proclamation disposing of these captures, declaring that all negroes who were slaves in the revolted States should, by virtue of that proclamation, be emancipated. Such is my udgment of the law, and I believe the Suprem Court will so decide.

"I come to another point. The Constitution

which the people of Georgia shall adopt in conven-tion will be required to recognize this fact. The convention will be called upon to agree to this endment to the Constitution, that slavery shall no longer exist in these States. They will be call ed upon to decide this before their restoration to the Union, in order that this quarrel about slavery, which has existed since the beginning of the government to the present time, shall never be revived and in order that there may be no dispute among the people of this State on the subject. provide for its extinction now; and so I tell you o-day, if you wish to be admitted into the Union, this convention of the people of Georgia must be composed of such material as will recognize the fact of the extinction of slavery in Georgia, and agree to the amendment of the Constitution of the United States, which will extinguish slavery

throughout the country.

* "It is claimed by some that the negroes

driven off the farms will not work, because they have no opportunity of working, and some of then will not work where they have not been driven off For this latter class the legislature must make laws such. The negroes will not work! How do you know they will not? I saw them working very well in New York and other places where I have been. It is true they sometimes commit crimes i those places, and they are punished for it. The Do not the people have to work in Germany, in France, in New York, in Ohio? What is the reason they will not work? I tell you they will work; and must say, that under the peculiar circumstances by behaved better than they have d tell you they will not work have hopes of continuing their control and dominion over them. They will work under contracts of hire, and if they fail they become vagrants, and may be punished or iled as the laws of the State may direct.

"While we have been burt and chastised for the present, yet let accumulate property in the future; and all our sur plus capital, instead of being laid out in negroes expended in permanent improvements, e comforts of our homes, manuring ou lands, planting orchards, building permanent fences and in manufactures of all kinds. Attracted to this land, immigrants from other parts of the world and from the North, will come to settle among us and from the North, will come to settle among us, because we have as good climate as any under the sun. Our towns and villages, instead of going to decay, will improve, and art and sciences will flourish among us. Such, I believe, will be one of the

results of this war. " And not only that, there is another advantage We have been very sensitive as a people. allowed no man to think that slavery moral, social, or political evil, and if any one thought thus he was deemed unsound, and arraigned before vigilance committees. Even when Lord John Russell, in England, took occasion to say that he hoped slavery would be abolished by this revo lution, our people commenced abusing him as if he had trespassed upon our rights. We abused man-kind when they differed with us, and we carried our opposition to men's thinking as they pleased to such an extent that men among us who dared to differ with us on this subject were arraigned, not by law, or before a legal tribunal, but before vigilance so cieties, and personally abused. Civilization was almost driven from the land—law and order were suppressed by these lawless men. But now we can look over this land, and pray as Solomon did, that all of Adam's race may be elevated to dignity and happiness. Now every one may, in the exercise of his constitutional rights, advocate slavery or denounce it, surrounded as he is by the power of the Govern-ment of the United States, which protects us fully

the enjoyment of these rights.
"It seems to be the order of Providence in dealing with nations, as he deals with individuals, that they shall be perfected by sufferings. We shall controversy a more glorious and well guarded among us. We shall remain a free and united people. In looking down the vista of time. I see Georgie to the time, I see Georgia ten-told more prosperous; and when all our sectional prejudices shall have died away, we shall meet together, North and South, as brethren, rejoicing under one government, and

marching on to the glorious destiny which is before marching on to the glorious destiny which is defocus. Not only will Georgia increase in wealth and population, but the whole Southern country will be population, but the whole Southern country will be a second or the second of civilization. I see them marching in this new order of things. The whole country, united in the bonds of charity and love, must go on prospering until this great nation shall be unequalled by any power on earth. This is our country; these are her pros-pects. To this standard I invite you to rally.

Tis the star-spangled banner, oh, long may it wave

EQUAL POLITICAL RIGHTS.

We make the following extract from the able and well-reasoned Address of the Republican State Committee to the People of Massachusetts:— The people of the free States do not intend to er

ter upon any crusade against the ancient right of the States to fix the qualifications of voters. Whether such qualifications be of property or of education, or of age and sex alone, is a matter of oncern, with which no one desires to inter-But when the late rebel communities, denuded by their own act of their State government without legislative, executive or judicial delegally exercise the functions of civil office, come forward as suppliants for pardon and for restoration slavery which was the orvernment of chattels must not be perpetuated for government of men. We do not ask the Presipower to keep the country from again falling into the possession of an aristocracy of caste—the power to preserve us from another quarter of a century of slavery agitation, to be followed, perhaps, by new which the people will not relinquish, and which their servants, we cannot doubt, will sooner or later be obliged to weak be obliged to use. Loyalty, as everybody admits, must be insisted on as the indispensable qualification of all voters, no matter whether constitutions or laws prescribe it or not. But a dark skin, or a trace more or less distinct of African descent, is no evidence of disloyalty, nor is it any test of intelevidence of disloyalty, nor is it any test of intel-ligence. It is simply a badge of that servitude which we have been obliged to abolish in order to preserve the national existence. Shall we consent to the restoration of the rebel communities under the two-fifths constitutional provision, which greatly enlarges the political power of their voting populapolls a loyal people quite as intelligent as the great body of the whites, whose good-will towards our government has helped to save it from destruction, nd whose continued friendliness will be no less in-

States do not allow colored men to vote, and that we may as well undertake to exclude Ohio from the Union as to keep South Carolina from coming back with full congressional powers. Such inequalities, where they have not endangered the loyalty of the States where they exist, and where they do not threaten hereafter to put in peril the public peace, may be safely left to the reviving spirit of justice in the Northern people, stimulated to friendliness towards a race which has performed for us a useful upon the platform. Loud cheering from the lower national service. At any rate, we possess and claim no right to interfere with the electoral laws of loyal States. But the rebel States, as everybody admits, are in a condition which requires reconstruction, or restoration, and which justifies guardianship and the strictest watchfulness on the part of our govern-ment and people. Whatever safeguards may be found necessary for the permanent pacification of the country, and for the fulfilment of the national freedom, in spirit as well as in letter, to the enfranchised blacks, must be insisted upon.

We would not lay undue stress upon the mere question of suffrage as a matter of right, or seem to nsist upon giving to the freedmen new powers, which, however valuable to them, might not be deemed to be imperatively demanded by public considerations affecting the whole country. We are aware, too, that there are other questions of admin-istration, the solution of which is in the hands of the ties, have been promptly corrected by the civil and military power. And we are confident that a wise ane policy will do what can be done in the future to protect the colored loyalists from the spirit of hatred and oppression. But it will be found that General Grant rode in the first barouche, which was the secret of our found to be the secret of our war policy, that is, the necessity of doing justice to this people, and of placing in their hands the power to protect them-selves, to secure their own rights, and redress their own wrongs. To this complexion must it come at last. And the great industrial interests of the na-tion, its financial stability and honor, the progress of the new civilization which is to make the abode of a hundred million self-supporting citizens, all demand that the work of statesmanship shall be wisely commenced and thoroughly carried on.

KINDNESS CONCENTRATED.

We have already given the preamble and resolu-tions of a political meeting in Dooly County, Geor-gia, at which it was "whereased" that "we have tour years most bravely and gallantly contended our rights with the United States," and " been overpowered by numbers," and resolved "that we will for the present submit to the Constitution of the United States, and all laws in accordance with the Upon this " for the present" the N. Y. Tridown in this style, suggesting that "thereby hangs a tale :

"Thank you, gallant gentlemen! What will you take? We do not refer to simple drinks; but is there anything substantial which we can do to show our gratitude? That awful condition, 'for the present,' may well appal us. Relieve us from our consternang your terms! Take away the Damocles sword suspended over our festive board! Leave us not a prev to bewildering uncertainty! In short, state plainly what you will charge for a solemn promise never to take your country out of the Union! Do not tantalize us with your 'for the preswhat should we do without you? We at you are 'brave and gallant.' We have know that you are ' it upon the best of authority—your own! What could this lovely Republic do against you and your desperation? What would happen to us if you should take it into your heads to be 'brave' and desperation? What would happen to us if you should take it into your heads to be 'brave' and 'gallant' again? Name your terms! 'Niggers'?—take'em! work'em! flog'em! pickle'em! sell'em! swindle 'em! starve 'em!-only do not again turn upon us, dear county! Do you want money? Send its reception, shall be drawn to your very doors by government mules; and, if government does not know what real rifle whisky is, it is no fault of the contractors. So, name your terms, brave and gal-lant chevaliers! Flesh-pots, porter-pots, money-pots -land, 'niggers,' cash, boots, coats, anything-only take back that painful 'for the present.'"

"that we will put down all vagrancy and crime, ES-PECIALLY AMONG THE BLACK POPULATION;" upon

"This reminds us of the colored person who said he 'loved both his children alike—specially Pomp.'
It seems the white vagrants and criminals are to have a long day—to be punished at leisure. The first fresh efforts of these friends of morality and in-dustry are to be bestowed upon the blacks."

EUROPEAN TOLERATION OF COLOR. At one of EUROPEAN TOLERATION OF COLOR. At one of Mrs. Louise de Mortie's musical soirees in New Orleans, in favor of the Orphan's Home, Mr. Edmond Dede took part. Mr. Dede is a black man, as black as any one can be. Dragged from his country by the atubbornness of prejudice, he went to France, and is now leader of an orchestra in one of the Bordeaux Theatres. His fame as an artist is European. He contracted matrimony, in legitimate bonds, before the Mayor of that Imperial city, with a young lady of accomplishment, belonging to one of the best families, and, of course, of Caucasian blood.

The Biberator.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1865.

A CONGRATULATORY WORD.

Our readers will pleasantly remember the visit of that devoted and accomplished English missionary from Barbadoes, Rev. Henry Bleby, to this country a few years since, and the excellent service he ren dered to our then struggling anti-slavery cause by his valuable testimony to the beneficial workings of West India emancipation. He has been, for some time past, a resident of George-Town, Demerara. In a letter written by him in April last, he says :-

"What stupendous changes have been wrought in connection with the great and good cause to which your life has been so largely devoted, within the last four years! You have lived to see your labors crowned with success beyond your most sanguine expectations. I trust you will be spared to see liberty and peace overspreading the whole land."

He had not then heard of the assassination President Lincoln, nor of the surrender of Genera ments, without even a justice or a constable who can Lee and the utter collapse of the rebellion. While the former event will fill his breast with the deepest sorrow, the latter will cause him to leap for joy. into the family of States, it is an exercise on our part of the simplest instinct of self-defence if we require that all constitutional and statute provisions, all customs, and usages, and traditions, solely based customs, and usages, and traditions, solely based trodden colored people of the British West Indies, b will be remembered that Mr. Bleby perilled his life and suffered various outrages in behalf of the down fore the abolition of slavery in those colonies; that on that institution of stavery which was the or-fore the abolition of stavery in those colonies; that is and mainspring of the rebellion, shall be made give way. Laws and ordinances made for the sults of the apprenticeship system; and that it was his privilege to see unconditional emancipation pro-claimed at last, and from that hour to the presen dent or Congress to make use of any doubtful powers; but the power to preserve what the valor of our soldiers and sailors has won is not doubtful; the of simple justice can be properly styled an experiment. What an experience has been his, and what wonders he has lived to see wrought in the isles of the sea, and in the United States, with reference to the freedom and elevation of that race in whose se vice almost two score years of his missionary life have been devoted! We beg him to accept our warmest congratulations in return for his own. Hereafter, the first of January will be our great American festival to commemorate a deliverance far transcending that of the extinction of West India slavery on the first of

GENERAL GRANT IN BOSTON.

On ascertaining that General Grant was at Albany last week, and might probably extend his journey still further east, Gov. Andrew deputed Gen. Schou tion, and under a system which excludes from the ler to take a letter to him, inviting him to Bostor and assuring him that it would confer great pleasure on the people of Massachusetts to accord him some reception which might help to express their cordial sentiments of honor and gratitude for the service spensable in the future?

It is no answer to this to say that some of the loyal he had rendered his country. In accordance with this invitation, Gen. Grant arrived in this city on Saturday evening. For two hours, an immense assen bly waited eagerly to give him their "all hail," at the Worcester depot.

At about 7-says the Journal-the Independen Corps of Cadets, in command of Lieut. Col. C. C. upon the platform. Loud cheering from the lower end, outside, announced the approach of the train, an at precisely ten minutes past 7 o'clock it entered the station. As the General descended from the car, sup ported on the arm of Adi, Gen. Schouler, and follow ed by his staff, family and the other gentlemen of the party, he was met by President Twichell of the Wor cester Road, Superintendent Prescott of the Eastern, Hon. Henry Wilson, Mr. Wm. H. Kennard, Mr. Geo. L. Sawin and other prominent gentlemen, while the escort presented arms, and the band saluted with 'Hail to the Chief." On the appearance of the dis tinguished party at the entrance of the station, such cheers rent the air as were never heard in greeting o any man. A welcome so ardent and enthusiastic has never been given to any one in this city before, and in no other city, we are told, has it been equalled.

President and Congress, and which, if rightly set-tled, as we believe they will be, will go far to ensure the immense multitude assembled made a rush and As the General stepped into the carriage in waiting for us tranquillity and safety. We notice with great satisfaction that many inevitable abuses, which have been brought to light since the close of hostilities. It is a safety were able to force them back, and they were obliged to use their "bilthem back, and they were obliged to use their "bil lies" pretty freely before the crowd gave way, when the other carriages were filled as speedily as possible peace policy is precisely what was drawn by four splendid steeds who seemed to step with a cortain pride as if they know they were has nessed to the chariot of a hero. On the seat beside him was Col. Babcock of his staff; in front, Adjutan General Schouler and Col. King. The next carriage contained the General's family; the third the re mainder of his staff, and another the City Committee peaceful The route was taken through Beach to Washington Washington to Boylston, Tremont and Court to th Revere House. The streets were thronged. Cheer upon cheer rose from the crowds upon the sidewalks on the balconies and at the windows. As the cortem passed the Common, a national salute was fired by section of Capt. French's Battery.

Among those present at the Revere House to re-ceive the General were Gov. Andrew and his staff, and a number of distinguished gentlemen, among whom were Hon. Samuel Hooper, Hon. Henry Wil son, Hon. Charles Sumner, the Marquis de Cham bourd, Mr. Loring Lothrop, and several ladies. The Governor having welcomed the Lieutenant Genera in behalf of the State, and the ceremonies of intro duction being over, while tremendous cheering wa going on outside, the General and party retired to their rooms, and about an hour afterward came down to supper. The General, on arrival, was dressed in plain clothes, with only his military hat, but on en tering the supper-room wore his full uniform as Lieut Damo-General, without arms. His Excellency the Govern Leave or presided at the table, with Mrs. Grant on his right

hand, and the General on his left. At 9 o'clock in the evening, Gen. Grant was seren aded by Gilmore's magnificent full band, playing "Hail Columbia," "The Star-Spangled Banner," "The Red, White and Blue," tramp," "Yankee Doodle," &c. At length, the Gen eral made his appearance on the balcony, with Hi Excellency the Governor, Col. Babcock of his staff, and his son Frederick, the band playing "Hail to the Chief," and the vast mulfitude which filled the square and showed a sen of heads far down Cambridge Green, Chardon and Court streets, cheered loude o McCulloch, and he will give you cords of than ever. As the tumult was about to subside, acks! Whisky? Hogsheads of it, warranted bull-dog of the Weldon Railroad!" which was the signal for another outburst of enthusiasm from the crowd, mingled with cries of "Speech," 'Say something, General," and similar calls, with loud and long-continued cheering. As soon as it was possible to be heard, Governor Andrew said:

The same Dooly county meeting further resolved, that we will put down all vagrancy and crime, Especially among the black population; "upon which the Tribune continues: Gentlemen: The General desires me to say that he

Again the cheers broke forth, and the General. with His Excellency, retired to the parlors, where a number of merchants and gentlemen of the city were introduced. At 10 o'clock carriages were brought to the Rulfinch street entrance, and while the Band was discoursing some of their most beautiful music, to which the multitude were listening, General Grant and his Staff, with the Governor and His Honor. Mayor Lincoln, (who had arrived during the evening, and came directly to the Revere House,) were driven off to the Union Club, where the General was received and entertained by the members of the Club. and remained until after 11 o'clock.

On Sunday forenoon he attended religious service at the Old South, where a discourse was preached by Rev. J. M. Manning.

eral at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Revere House, and at prescrib 6 1-2 o'clock the whole party, consisting of Governor Andrew, Lieutenant-General Grant, Mrs. Grant, Masters Frederick and Ulysses, and Misses Ellen and Jessie, with Col. Babcock and two sons of the Governor, were driven out to the suburbs, and on their return were stopped at the residence of His Honor Mayor Lincoln in Louisburg Square, where they met a few friends, and remained during the evening.

On Monday morning, Gen. Grant visited the Navy Yard at Charlestown and was received by Rear Admiral Stringham, the Commandant, and members of his staff, who proceeded to conduct the company through the yard. The marine guard, in command of Lieut Pope, were formed in line on the parade, with the Navy Yard Band, and presented arms as the General passed, the band playing "Hail to the Chief." The workmen of the yard, numbering about thirty-five hundred, were assembled on either side of the principal street, reaching nearly down to the shipouses, and as the distinguished party advanced blended cheer upon cheer with the music of the band and the salute that thundered forth from the guns of the water battery. After passing through the various workshops and inspecting the new vessels now in process of construction, the company returned to the dmiral's house, where an elegant collation was erved, and the officers of the yard were presented to the General in the order of their rank.

From the Navy Yard the General was taken to the residence of Hon. G. W. Warren, and from thence to the Monument grounds, where the principal features of interest were pointed out.

Returning to Boston, at noon, the General was scorted to Faneuil Hall, in and around which were housands of citizens, eager to do him honor, and whose enthusiasm on his appearance was boundless Mayor Lincoln introduced him as follows:

Fellow-Citizens: We have assembled to do honor to a distinguished guest, whose name is a household word in every patriot home—a man of deeds and not of words, whose eloquence is of that kind which has stirred the people's heart more than any form of speech, and who is here at our invitation to receive that gratitude and admiration for his eminent services that gratitude and admiration for his eminent services which we rejoice in the opportunity of extending to him. If our lips had been dumb, these very walls would have reproached us, these pictured faces would have rushed from their canvas to bid him welcome to Faneuii Hall. I am desired by him to express to you his thanks for this demonstration, and to say that he is not in the habit of speaking, and will not address this assembly. A portion of you, however, he will gladly take by the hand, but as he has not an arm of iron, it can hardly be expected that he will be able to greet all of you as you pay your respects to him.

Mayor Lincoln then presented Gen. Grant to the ssembled multitude. When the hero stepped upor the rostrum, the cheers and applause again burst forth, louder, longer than before, the band playing

From Faneuil Hall the General was driven to the Revere House, where an elegant lunch was served after which, he was taken to the College at Cambridge -to Mount Auburn,-to the beautiful country-seat o Mr. Alvin Adams,-to the Watertown Arsenal,-and finally, to the Union Club in Park Street, where private dinner party was given to his honor-Gov Andrew being present.

The General, with his family and suite, left Boston for Portland at half-past 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning, in a special train over the Boston and Maine railroad stopping at Lawrence to view the Pacific Mills and other objects of interest.

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK, NO. XXXIX NEW YORK, July 27, 1865.

To the Editor of the Liberator :

It is a little less than half a century since Sir Fran cis Burdett introduced into Parliament a scheme o reform which provided for universal male suffrage equal electoral districts, one day for all elections, vot ng by ballot, and an annual renewal of Parliament His motion was seconded by Lord Cochrane, who was appointed teller with him on the call for the pre vious question. The House gave them little trouble in counting their supporters: 106 said no, and not a soul said aye. There have been many reforms since in England, though no great progress has been made towards the democratic model in regulating the franchise. Up to this time there has been wanting a striking and irrefragable proof of the security of our American system; but the liberal party across the water is to day enabled to contrast the rioting which fact alone, which shines like a kohinoor in the expertriumphantly carried into Parliament, in the person of wealth that corrupted, and bigotry that undermined the consciences of the electors. He was chosen, after all, as much in spite of certain views which he publicly avowed, as because of his general opinions on the question of reform. We may not pretend, therefore, that his election signifies any approval of his belief that women should have a voice at the polls as well s men-a doctrine which even Sir Francis could hardly have swallowed, or undertaken to deduce from the Magna Charta. We may well be surprised, however, that the conservative opposition were unable to lefeat the logician by showing whither his reasoning led him, when once he had launched upon the vorter of democracy. Let me recall, as a curious coincidence and parallel, the struggle for Westminster in 1818, when Sir Francis Burdett was reurned by the electors, because of his views on a general extension of the suffrage, together with Sir Samuel Romilly, whose name is synonymous with purity and humanity. The latter, we are told, was "brought in at the head of the poll, without having either spent a shilling or asked a awakening to the real condition of things; and an ote, or even once made his appearance on the hust- obstinate pride and arrogant self-conceit, the natural President Johnson may be deemed to have acted struction from without; and to an honest, thorough

from a judicious motive when he preferred for Pro. and keen observer, there could not be found in the risional Governors Southern-born men, and, if possible, natives of the States over which they were wanted to preside. This policy had its perils as well of society than was there presented. Rapidly and as its advantages-both too plain to need pointing surely the moral pillars of their social edifice were on their functions with considerable equivocation, making an oblique and awkward bow, as who would devotion in irretrievable ruin. Now the great deep fain be spared the impoliteness of turning their gu-bernatorial backs on the setting or the rising sun.

The introduction over, their language has begun to proud, stupid and ignorant people lie, a chaotic mass, improve, and perhaps it would be unfair to charge any in full view of the gaze of all Christendom. There one of them with a design to impede the legal extinction of slavery by national and State enactments. with such despotic sway under the guise of a purse-For the rest, they are mainly concerned to hurry re- proud oligarchy, and bent into one solid phalanx of elections in the Fall, and send up to Congress, hat masses. Once the name of slavery or the South could in hand, a full delegation of Senators and Represent- stand against the world; now "none so poor to do atives. Gov. Perry is confident that South Carolina it reverence." There is no apologist for the modern will be on hand in December. It is more than likely. hydra whose fifty heads are now being cut off, and But it will require a number of anti-Greenville seared with the hot iron of universal contempt. speeches to render the State acceptable in the eyes of Congress. Mr. Perry had the misfortune to be a and white-for there is virtually no difference in common citizen before he was a Governor, and to be moral condition at present—be raised to a fit position called on to make a public confession before he knew in the republic? The question being asked admits that his were already official lips. Having read his remarks with some diligence, I venture to append a New Englander, born amid free schools, having never ed character, but I think not more so than its original. The orator exhibited a singular deviceity the answer involves an enormous outlay of peared, and in the evening a level and hold peared, and in the evening a level and hold peared, and in the evening a level and hold peared, and in the evening a level and hold peared, and in the evening a level and hold peared, and in the evening a level and hold peared, and in the evening a level and hold peared, and in the evening a level and hold peared, and in the evening a level and hold peared, and in the evening a level and hold peared, and in the evening a level and hold peared, and in the evening a level and hold peared, and in the evening a level and hold peared, and in the evening a level and hold peared, and in the evening a level and hold peared, and in the evening a level and hold peared, and in the evening a level and hold peared, and in the evening a level and hold peared and hold peared, and in the evening a level and hold peared and ho nal. The orator exhibited a singular dexterity in money in the erection of school-houses, elegant furneutralizing every good thing that he said, and while essing to encourage the people to be subm issive, arts and sciences, academies or high schools, colleges

His Excellency the Governor dined with the Gen- and prompt to reconstruct the State on the basis ed by Government, set a very mischievous example of how not to do it.

ADDRESS OF HON. B. F. PERRY. HIS CONSTITUENTS AT GREENVILLE, S. C., BEFORE HE KNEW THAT HE WAS GOVERNOR IN POSSE. I always told you how 't would be—
There wa'n't no chance of breaking loose.
Tou doubted; but circumspice!
You've lost your egg and killed the goose.
but het me tell you regreately.

You've lost your egg and killed the goose
But let me tell you privately,
I could have wished you hadn't failed;
You had, as long as you were at sea,
The prettiest craft that ever sailed.
"That ever sailed or sunk," says he,
"Or sunk,"—the Honorable B.
F. Perry says reluctantly,
This gouerneur malgré lui.

And how about your slavery?
What's niggers worth, I'd like to know?
ou've got to let 'em all run free Prestissimo, prestissimo.

The wretches, though, 'twixt you and me,
Will find their blessing prove a curse— Vill find their blessing prove a curse—
om bondage into liberty
s going straight from bad to worse.
"From bad to worse: but nay," says ho,
"From good,"—the Honorable B.
F. Perry says decidedly,
This conveneus majorat ha

O Union! true was I to thee When all around secessionward Were tending, like a honey-bee That makes for clover on the sward. Yet, friends, I own that bitterly I grieve that we return again, With curving back and bended knee, The mates and not the lords of mer "The mates, not lords of men," says he, "Not lords."—the Honorable B.

F. Perry says regretfully, This gouverneur malgre lui.

"Although you strayed from your allegiance rashly, you were never knaves:
You lacked my gift of prophecy,
Immortal, unsuccessful braves!
And that heroic generalissimo, who nobly led you on,
The dauntless, spotless General Lee,
Is fit to rank with Washington.

"To rank with Washington," says he,
"Or next,"—the Honorable B.
F. Perry says assuredly. F. Perry says assuredly, This gouverneur malgre lui.

By-gone it is, and let it be—
The past that brought no gain to you:
'ake on your cruel destiny,'
And wear it like a well-used shoe. And wear it like a well-used shoe.
But, ah! the North's atrocity
I would not have you e'er forget,
Nor cease to recollect that we
Are loyal to the bayonet.
"Loyal to bayonets," says he,
"Loyal!"—the Honorable B.
F. Perry says remorsefully,
This converse confect in

"Is this your boasted loyalty?"
The nation cries, with wrath and scorn:
"Sooner than mouth it, better die—
Oh! better never have been born!"
"Time was, I will admit," says he,
"The word meant something else; but, la!
The times have changed quite latterly,
And nous arons change cela."

nous avons changé cela."
"Avon changé cela," says he,
"Tout ça," the Honorable B. F. Perry says, "to quote le dit Du médecin malgré lui." You will pardon me if the above undertaking has

left me little strength to talk of other topics this week. It may be permitted, while the hot weather lasts, to improve the beautiful spectacle which the late rebellious South presents. Each State has a Governor; or, to speak more accurately, every Governor has a State. How many the Union has of the latter cannot be settled before December. I anticipate considrable contention and some disappointment in the effort at re-admission. Shutting my eyes on that prospect, I intend to enjoy the Provisional State of South Carolina as long as I can. M. DU PAYS.

THE RENOVATION OF THE SOUTH.

The leading and most efficient means of renovating ny country or section of a country is the instruction of the people. The want of instruction is peculiarly the condition of the South at the present time. No portion of Europe for the last hundred years has been more hopelessly sunk in ignorance, not only of human rights and true political ideas, but of the necessary domestic thrift, and the means for the attainment of personal comfort by well-applied and judiciously managed manual labor. Indeed, the leading themes on which social conversation and the intellectual en preceded and in some measure attended the recent ergies of the people were expended were in general. elections there, with the absolute sobriety of our na- more characteristic of African heathenism than of tional election last November, when the very exist. Caucasian civilization. With few exceptions, the public mind has been cast all its moral (say, rather, immoral) weight, and to the gross sensualism of trade, without its expansive what of physical it could, into the balance. This and liberalizing influence, felt in the free North and throughout the civilized world. And so far from the iment of popular self-rule, would probably secure at South ever having been a strong, wealthy, self-susthe present epoch a more respectful hearing for a taining section of the country, it has always been proposition like Sir Francis Burdett's, and perhaps a hopelessly bankrupt in money as well as in character. ent minority favorable to its adoption. Certain is The high price of cotton, some few years, has given it that one staunch friend of human equality has been it a galvanized appearance of rapid accumulation of wealth; but the extra profits of those years have been John Stuart Mill, not the least of whose recommenda- always absorbed, either in paying off old debts or in tions was, that he had been the steadfast champion of outlays to forestall the rainy days sure to come in the the cause the winciples and the politics of our level next few years. No country can be safely called North. Mr. Mill had serious difficulties to encounter- rich, or even absolutely prosperous, that is dependent for its whole support upon one staple. The rice and sugar productions of the South occupied but small fractions of the inhabitants; not enough of the cereals were grown for their own consumption; their beef, pork, hay, butter, cheese and mules came from the North and West; and, leaving out Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, their horses and cattle were of but little account. Cotton was their sole dependence. Its culture cost six cents a pound by the cheapest labor : and when it sold for ten, or even twelve cents. it left no margin large enough to furnish the planters, one and wasteful tastes, after relieving their necessities. Hypothecation of future crops and mortgaging of plantations were of course the final resort in mul titudinous cases, and as the years rolled on, bad matters only became worse.

The stupidity of the people, induced by the sloth begotten of slavery, and the gradual disuse of the reflective and perceptive faculties, forbade any general children of stupidity and sloth, shut the door to inworld, not excepting China and India, a more dismal case of the steady progress of the disintegration out. The newly-created officials have in fact entered giving way; and it only required the earthquake of civil war to prostrate the temple reared by Southe is no mistaking the real nature of the beast that ruled onstruction through the summer, order and hold evil the base but stubborn will of the ignorant

Now, how can these masses of human beings, black ondensed report, which I am aware possesses a mix- lived beyond the sight of a church steeple and school-

clergymen at high salaries, and school everywhere like the frogs of Egypt, distr thing. But to a practical mind, that has to road from ignorance to intelligence by the an individual can reach that eligible condition an individual can reach a simply by the wisdom w by his own enough, hungry or aspiring mind, the a readier and more acceptable way than to wait for these "glittering generalities."

In this view, first, the necessity of being tage read and write-attainments that in ordina can be reached in a year by any usually he or girl over ten years of age-will be ade acquire this will require simply the help of th borious souls imbued with the missionary are willing to impart instruction of the nature, without regard to convenience or elegschool-room or church. In this line are suggested in our former discussion of this the intelligent colored people of the North and friends, now leading the way. The other can follow; but just now, let the whole effort he rected to opening the gate of the mind to the tion of truth by or from the printed pagethis, all the rest will come in good time, this, all the rest and, indeed, in the uplifing of p emasculated people from the degradation of he emasculated people are more necessary to be large and understood than geography and grammar, h and those are the ways and means for physic port from the right application and economy of his and how to defend their persons and properly be and how to usered them safe at all times. If the attack, and render the England, are to be introduced the usual school plan is the best; but in this case we must educate millions of adults, of both sexes, and all

And in order to bring the knowledge of reading into full and immediate use, so that the ability to real full and immediate use, so that the autily to real may increase, and its practical use be immediate felt in the improvement and upbuilding of the people in thrift, morals and intelligence, the newspapers man be invoked. And on this point we wish to add t let desultory suggestions.

While it will be admitted that no agency has don't more—notwitstanding the evils connected with in administration—to enlighten and expand the blend ism of the North, it will not probably be denied the the main influence of the newspaper pres of he South has been pernicious. Leaving out a mal amount of smartness of literary composition, or in turning paragraphs, and the little local news admind to their columns, it will hardly be claimed that the outhern papers of the old style were or tre work reading. It is easy to see how the people rould remain in such enfeebling ignorance of their State, the the country at large, and the North in general, way. pears to have been the case. Light was stolingly kept from their eyes, and darkness, dense as that Egypt, was spread over the land, and the newspaper seemed to vie with each other to increase it.

Now, this must be reversed. The main effort the philanthropist must be to set up the printing prov all over the South, as fast as possible, and furnish the people with the needed simple information on the m ious matters connected with thrift and self-relanindependence. Let all abstract speculation me awhile till the people are informed in the proper cal ture of the soil, the proper use of tools, the simple no chanic arts, the necessity of self-defence, and how to attain to it, as well as the knowledge of human rights. There are perhaps a few such papers now in smit-

ence, but we do not see any. We are informed the the Black Republican, a newspaper purporting to be edited by colored men in New Orleans, is a spurious affair. If so, we are sorry. There ought to be a good, smart, spicy paper, if not a large one find in the comprehension of the common people, not only in New Orleans, Memphis, Louisville, Nashville, Mo bile, Savannah, Charleston, Norfolk and Richmond but in fifty other places in the Central South, a oon as possible. And in as many as possible our ored friends should have a leading interest, and edtorial partnership, if not full control. And then paper or elegance of type. Print, if necessary, on the arsest and blackest of printing paper only a the proper matter before the people is a chesp an simple form. In this way can the masses be els cated in the proper ideas of life and labor. In this way thought can be quickened, and public sestim aroused to consider those matters that have been long beyond its reach. The rights of men will be sooner understood. The claims of all human being to the same privileges will be more easily see Prejudice will disappear; ignorance will give pla to useful knowledge; the perceptive faculties of whites will be excited, strengthened and brought into use; and the blacks, who have been compelled to learn through the eye and ear, while the tongue was silenced, will find a use for their developed perap-

Cannot the abounding sympathy and pecaniary gaerosity of the great North do something in this iss that shall beget in the South the counterpart of ourescellent institutions ? Verily, the thought forces incl upon us, that ten years of these and kindred appliant will inaugurate in the South the operation of these moral forces founded upon the pecuniary and politica prosperity of that section, that will build up in the sunny clime, at no very far distant day, the New & usalem of modern and Western civilization.

ELLEN CRAFT AND HER MOTER

NEW YORK, July \$1, 1865.

To the Editor of the Liberator : The following autograph letter from Major Gent Wilson was elicited by an enquiry in behalf of life Craft, now resident in England, for her mother, 0 of the redeemed from out the house of hondage. Il good-will and courtesy of the General need 10 cm mendation from me.

MACON, (Geo.) July 19, 1865. DEAR SIR: Your letter of June 28th was received

day before yesterday.

I have the pleasure of informing you that Mo Smith, the mother of Mrs. Craft, is now kring of fortably with some colored friends within two h dred yards of my headquarters. Having discreher residence, I sent for her yesterday, and resign letter to her. She was delighted to hear from daughter and son-in-law, and requests no to st she wishes to join them just as soon as they as # the money necessary to pay her travelling expense

She is in good health, very hale, and young local for a woman of her age.

I shall take great pleasure in transmitting any in ters that may be sent to my care for her.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) JAS. H. WILSON, Maj. Gr.

FIRST OF AUGUST CELEBRATION. The C neeting to celebrate West India Emand held on Tuesday last at Island Grove, Abingto der the auspices of the Massachusetts Asti-Society. A large number of the friends of inassembled, as usual, and were addressed by lowing speakers, namely-Rev. Samuel M. Henry C. Wright, John Wetherbee, Jr., ver, Mrs. Frances E. W. Harper, Andrew 1 Rev. S. E. Howe, William A. Jackson, and W. Stacy. Letters were received from Hon. Whiting and Rev. W. J. Potter, which, with the ceedings of the meeting, will be published in ac-

week's Liberator.

In New Bedford there was a processi the Shaw Guards, of this city, Capt. Levis Gal. number of people were present from this cily. There was also a pienic of colored people at h ric's Station, which was largely attended.

ST 4.

y of being taught to in ordinary exercise usually bright key usually bright key ill be admitted. To the help of those insistionary spirit, who is not this rudimental of this rudimental beince or elegance of the are needed, as asion of this subject, the North and their The other branches whole effort be die whole effort be die

whole effort be di-mind to the recep-ated page-knowing ood time, early and the uplifting of an gradation of beathen-tessary to be taught and grammar, &c., and grammar, &c., and grammar of labor, and property from a and property from a and property from t all times. If chil-are to be instructed are to be instructed, but in this case we of both sexes, and all ledge of reading into use be immediately uilding of the people

the newspapers must

we wish to add a few no agency has de connected with its bably be denied that spaper press of the eaving out a small y composition, or in e local news admitted be claimed that the le were or are wort the people could re ice of their State, the orth in general, as ap-Light was studious ness, dense as that o o increase it. The main effort of

t up the printing pres ssible, and furnish nformation on the vaact speculation re of tools, the simple me f-defence, and how edge of human rights. papers now in exist We are informed that nper purporting to be Orleans, is a spurious There ought to be t a large one, fitted to non people, not only tis ville, Nashville, Morfolk and Richmond he Central South, as my as possible our ding interest, and edicontrol. And then ting paper, only get n the masses be edu-fe and labor. In this , and public sentiment rights of men will be s of all human beings

be more easily seen. orance will give place ceptive faculties of the ened and brought is while the tongue was heir developed percepthy and pecuniary genomething in this line counterpart of our exhe thought forces itself and kindred applic the operation of the pecuniary and political at will build up in that tant day, the New Je n civilization. 13 HER MOTHER.

FORK, July 31, 1865. ter from Major Gen uiry in behalf of Ellen l, for her mother, on house of bondage. The General need no com-

une 28th was received raft, is now living com-8. Having discore esterday, and read your hted to hear from her requests me to say that s soon as they can send er travelling expens ale, and young looking

re for her.

TION. The customary d Grove, Abington, anachusetts Anti-Slave the friends of freedot addressed by the for v. Samuel May, erbee, Jr., Rev. N. Col-per, Andrew T. Foss, Jackson, and Rev. G. eived from Hon. N. li er, which, with the pro-

t from this city.
colored people at My

SAFETY OF THE FREEDMEN. Heady es Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, State of Louistana, New Orleans, July 14, 1865.

CIECULAR No. 2.

As information from various sources goes to show that the liberty guaranteed by the Proclamation of that the liberty guaranteed by the Preclamation of the United Emancipation, issued by the President of the United States, to persons formerly held in slavery, is violated in many localities of the State; and as many bad men go about inflicting personal violence upon freedmen, go about inflicting personal violence upon freedmen, go about instances murdering them; and as it is goordance with the law of Con about inflicting personnel in the personnel in some instances murdering them; and as it is de my duty, in accordance with the law of Constant the orders of Major General Howard, Comstance Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoland, to proclaim their freedom and protect in the enjoyment of their liberty, it is therefore

red. That the Emancipation Proclamation of the Pre-1. That the Emancipation Proclamation of the Provost least of the United States be read by each Provost learning or Assistant Superintendent, on every plantagon within his jurisdiction, and that at least two copies of French and one in English) of the same be fit with the freedmen on each plantation or other lease of employment; one of each with the planter other employer, and one to each civil officer of the

That all officers acting under orders from the That all officers acting under orders from these ignarters within the State of Louisiana, (and the jord Alabama, till the Assistant Commissioner for State arrives.) will adjudicate in all cases arising in their respective districts between freedmen selves, or between freedmen and white persons the Civil Officers by reason of old codes fail to

em impartial justice.

That in order to convince all evil-disposed per 2. That in order to convince all evil-disposed persons of the determination of the Government of the United States to defend the freedom secured to the interest the cost of the best blood of the nation, the following extracts of orders from Major General Howard, Chief of this Burcau, will be posted upon a conspicuous place in each office established in the various districts in connection with these Headquarters:

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGERS,) FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
WASHINGTON, May 30th, 1865.

CIRCULAR No. 5. [EXTRACT.]

Simple good faith for which we hope on all hand Simple good latti for which we have no sale with those concerned in the passing away of slavery specially relieve the Assistant Commissioners in scharge of their duties toward the freedmen, as

the discharge of the general welfare.

The Assistant Commissioners will everywhere declare and protect their freedom, as set forth in the
Proclamation of the President and the laws of Con-7. In all cases where there is an interruption of civi

er in which local courts, by reason of old codes, in ation of the freedom guaranteed by the Proclama of the President and the laws of Congress, disre tion of the President and the taws of Congress, distributed the negro's right to justice before the law, in not allowing him to give testimony, the control of all subjects, relating to Refugees and Freedmen being consisted to this Bureau, the Assistant Commissioners will adjudicate, either themselves, or through officers of their appointment, all difficulties arising between mselves, or between negroes and whites of egons utenserves, to be the decimal writes of a as-phians, except those in military service, so far as-ecognizable by military authority, and not taken against the control of the contr the United States.
O. O. HOWARD, Maj. Gen.

issioner Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands. red, July 2, 1865.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

4. That freedmen everywhere be enjoined to work so they will in all cases enter into fr and in doing so they will in all cases enter into free and voluntary contracts with employers of their own their own the contracts to be be to be and the contracts to be the contracts of the provided and registered in each office, and not to be troken by either party except for sufficient cause in no case will freedmen be forced to work for ema no case will freedmen be forced to work for em-dayers who are obnoxious to them, and officers carry-ng out this order must, in all cases, give the freedmen o understand that they are entirely free to work where and for whom they please, and at the same time that hillie of idleness will not be encouraged or allowed. Maj. Gen. Canby, Commanding Department of the Fulf, having in General Orders No. 101, current series while Headquarters, transferred the charge of freedom his Headquarters, transferred the charge of freed en heretofore exercised by him to these Headquar men heretofore exercised by him to these Headquarter, and there being now no other authority having the right to take charge of questions relating to Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, within the State of Louisiana, than that exercised by these Headquarters, under the authority of Major General lloward, acting under the laws of Congress, Act of March 31, 1865, all orders, rules, ordinances, or laws issued by any authority whatever, which are in conflict with the rights and liberties of the freedmen, are all, void, and of no effect; and any person or persons acting under any pretended authority, in violation of this order, will be arrested and punished. this order, will be arrested and punished.

THOMAS W. CONWAY, Asst. Com.,

Bareau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandon Lands, State of Louisiana.

THE RIGHTS OF FREEDMEN. The N. Y. Post ha

Information of an interesting case in Mississippi has just reached the headquarters of the Freedmen's Bu-reau. On the fourth instant, a man named Jackson stat a colored man in his cotton field in Washington Miss, and after waiting two weeks for the thorities established by Gov. Sharkie to take

canty, Miss, and after waiting two weeks for the ciril authorities established by Gov. Sharkie to take the matter in hand, Col. Thomas, the Assistant Commissioner of Fréedmen's Affairs for that district, arrested Jackson, and committed him to jail to await trial by military commission.

Judge Mervin, with the whole legal fraternity of data region, made a demand for the release of the prisoner, and finally sued out a writ of habeas corpus, intending if that failed to get up a delegation to Washington, and make capital out of the alleged usurpation of zivil authority by Col. Thomas. The latter, upon learning of the writ, immediately telegraphed to Washington for instructions, and mounting his horse, left for Davis's Bend, giving orders to notify him by ownier of the arrival of the reply from the authorities here. The Sheriff, armed with the writ, soon after appeared, but could find no one to serve it.

An effort was then made to rescue Jackson, but the guad threatened to shoot the first man who attempted it; and while the sheriff was searching for the Colonel, a satisfactory answer was received from Washington. Under the circumstances it was ordered that the prisoner be detained, and his trial by the military commission is now in progress. This question was an important one to the Burcau, the wariness of Col. Thomas not only having enabled the authorities here to avert much difficulty which would have eventually bilowed the rescue of Jackson, but indicates the course to be pursued throughout the South whenever the civil officers ignore the rights of Freedmen.

GCV. PERRY AND THE FREEDMEN. Just prior to departure for South Carolina, Provisional Gov. ry addressed a letter to Gen. Howard, stating that not only willing but desirous of cooperating with his bureau in the management of the affairs of the freedmen in his State, and asking for instructions the freedmen in his State, and asking for instructions to the freedmen in his State, and asking for instructions to the freedment of the intentions of the Gov-tement in its treatment of the negroes. Gen. Howard will at once furnish to Gov. Perry copies of all letters, orders and circulars issued from time to time from his bureau from which is in the freedment of the freed au, from which it is presumed he will receive the stary instructions for the furtherance of his philopic designs.

Gen. Thomas has issued orders directing the street of Wm. Galloway and M. S. Farenson, of Columbia, Tenn., and suspending Mayor Andrews and Justice Welch, for persecution and abuse of the freedmen.

Col. Brown, Superintendent of Freedm at Richmond, in an unofficial note to Gen.

Ind., says that a number of intelligent freedmen at city have asked the aid of the Freedmen's and city have asked the aid of the Freedines reast in obtaining compensation from their masters the labor performed by them from the issuing of Emancipation Proclamation, January 1, 1863, to time of the occupation of Richmond—claiming they are legally entitled to wages during that field.

The Freedmen. Gen. Saxton has within his meent district over a hundred thousand negroes, lie claims that all these are now absolutely self-susaining, save those swept in the wake of Sherman's march. Even the rations issued to these are charged them, and the thrifty negroes make all haste to juil leaning on the Government, lest their debt should well to too great proportions. Most of the older settlement support, have objected to the control of the cont ca legroes, who were originally dependent on Gov-roment support, have already repaid the advances has made them, and many have besides accumulated that is for them a handsome competence.

Secretary of War has ordered that to secure equal justice and the same personal liberty to the five diens as to other citizens and inhabitants, all orders issued by Post, District or other Commanders, gave cheer upon cheer for the Secretary of War.

Should be a same personal liberty to the five diens as to other citizens and inhabitants, all orders issued by Post, District or other Commanders, gave cheer upon cheer for the Secretary of War.

Should be a same personal liberty to the five diens and inhabitants, all orders issued by Post, District or other Commanders, gave cheer upon cheer for the Secretary of War.

Should be a same personal liberty of the crowd, like the crowd that the south of the crowd the crowd

TESTIMONY OF COLORED PERSONS.

tion the fact of Judge Guild's being with the rebellion, the fact that Summer county has been considered one of the strongholds of pro-slaveryism and rebellion in middle Tennessee, the case is exceedingly suggestive of the drifting of the popular mind. No lawyer would have risked such an argument four years ago in Tennessee, for he would have been left without clients. It is also a fact worthy of note, for which we have the evidence of many members of military commissions and courts of claims, that slave holders have never hesitated to introduce the testimonals, whenever their evidence would be beneficial to them. No slaveholder ever hesitated to claim damages to the amount of one thousand dollars from the Government because a slave was the only witness in his behalf.—Nashville Press and Times.

HENRY A. WISE AND HIS AFFAIRS.

The correspondence between Henry A. Wise, Governor of Virginia and ex-rebel Major General, and the military authorities at Norfolk, relating to his extensive estate near Norfolk, has been published. Wise states, after favoring Col. Howard, commanding at Noffolk, with copies of his parole papers, that after the immunity from arrest they gave him, he started for the right bank of the east branch of Elizabeth river, and 'there to remain undisturbed and unmolested in every respect,' according to the agreement by which I was paroled as a prisoner of war. But, upon proper inquiry and information, I find my home occupied by a considerable number of freedmen and others who hinder and disturb my possession, and molest the premises thereof, and I am pnospher to return there over the refedence and others who hinder and disturb my possession, and molest the premises thereof, and I am pnospher to respect the respect of a minister hereof and disturb my possession, and molest the premises thereof, and I am pnospher to return the results of the contract of the co

"I am now desirous of going to my home, at a place called Rolliston, in Princess Anne county, within four imiles by water and eight by land of Norfolk, situated on the right bank of the east branch of Elizabeth river, and 'there to remain undisturbed and unmolested in every respect,' according to the agreement by which I was paroled as a prisoner of war. But, upon proper inquiry and information, I find my home occupied by a considerable number of freedmen and others who hinder and disturb my pressuring and molest the hinder and disturb my possession, and molest the premises thereof, and I am unable to return thereto, premises thereot, and I am unable to return thereto, and to take possession thereof, by reason of their entry and occupation; and it is probably unsafe for me even to visit it and see it in person. I respectfully ask that said negroes, or so-called freedmen, may be removed from the said place or plantation, called Rolliston; that General Orders No 43 be carried into effect; and that I may be enabled, in accordance with my parole, to return to my home, and to remain there without disturbance or molestation in any respect."

The above application, which was disapproved at headquarters of the sub-district of Norfolk, Gen. Mann indorses as follows:

family, in order that he might to better advantage engage in rebellion and civil war.

The premises thus abandoned were duly taken possession of by the agents of the Government, under the laws in such cases provided, and the application now under consideration is Mr. Wise's first attempt to return to his former home. When he left it, his purpose to return, or animus revertendi, if he had any, was evidently conditioned upon his ability to conquer the United States, and forcibly dispossess their agents. He had chosen another home until he could accomplish that result. He has not succeeded. Though he wishes to go to his former home, he does not abandon his status as a 'so called' officer, but, in fact, makes his claim specifically in that capacity; and as he does

in possession of Treasury agents and commissioners of the Freedmen's Bureau, and it is and was expressly provided by orders from the President that such lands shall be released only by special authority from the Secretary of the Treasury. Lieut. Gen. Grant, it is presumed, had not in his mind the restoration of any lost, abandoned or forfeited property whatever to those

restoration before the latter takes the oath of allegiance to support the Government of which he asks so great a favor. And, moreover, Gen. Wise is admonished that in order to enjoy the privileges of his parole, he ought to go to the present home of his family, as selected by himself, and obey the laws in force, which require him to leave undisturbed the lawful occupants of 'the place called Rolliston.'

Gen. Wise apparently objects to the term 'freedmen,' as applied to certain colored citizens of Virginia, thus showing that he acknowledges neither his defeat nor the supremacy of the laws in force where he resides. It is a word used merely for convenience in classifying the people. All men are free in Virginia and will so remain. The barbarous practice of enslaving prisoners of war and their descendants will never be revived on this continent." never be revived on this continent.

The following anecdote of Wise is related by a cor-

"At the railroad depot of Appomattox Court House, just after the surrender, Wise, with all the paraphernalia and pomp of a rebel officer, attempted to enter a car set apart for our own officers. As he sought to enter he was informed 'that was not the car for paroled prisoners,' and inquired of if he was not the man who hanged John Brown. 'No,' was the reply, 'I did not do it; it was the law of Virginia.' 'Well, you should be hanged not only for treason but for the pure should be hanged not only for treason, but for the nur-der of John Brown.' In a state of furious rage, Wise observed: 'Young man, I'd rather take a builet than those words.' The reply was: 'You can have both;' but Wise took the prisoner's car."

STANTON AND SHERMAN. The Troy Times re-lates the following anecdote of the Rev. J. D. Fulton, who delivered the 4th of July oration at that place. It is given on the authority of an Albany editor, and not before been in print :-

At the second day of the great review in Washington, when the stalwart army of the West, who had "marched down to the sea" with Sherman, were filing through the streets at Washington, the climax of the seene centred at the stand of the President, where the scene centred at the stand of the President, where assembled to witness the pageant. It is well known that as Sherman approached the Secretary of War, he refused the latter's proffered hand. At this moment, Mr. Fulton was standing a short distance from the spot, with a clear space between him and the stand. In a voice which, for clearness, has few equals, be thus scale.

he thus spoke :
"Edwin M. Stanton, savior of your country, or-

Mr. Stanton, savior of your country, organizer of victory, rise up, and receive the greetings of your fellow-citizens!"

Mr. Stanton turned pale, but arose. President Johnson shook him by the hand. So did Grant. And then the crowd, like the rushing of many waters, gave cheer upon cheer for the Secretary of War.

TESTIMONY OF COLORED PERSONS.

A very remarkable case was briefly reported in our local columns yesterday, involving a highly interesting legal question. The case, as reported to us on excellent authority, is as follows: A homicide took place in Gallatin some two or three months ago, which came up for trial week before last at the Gallatin Court, before Judge Shackleford, one of the most prominent members of the bar in Middle Tennessee, and Chancellor in that district appearing for the defendant.

It seems that the only witness of this affair was a negro woman, whose testimony was regarded by the defendant's counsel as important for the safety of his client, whose life was at stake. Judge Guild therefore moved to introduce the colored woman as a witness, and argued at some length and much ability in flavor of it. He based his argument on the example and precedent set by the highest military tribunal of the Federal Government, which has admitted negro trestimony in multitudes of cases, and despecially in the great conspiracy trial now going on at Washington; on the laws of Congress declaring colored persons.

Judge Shackleford, of course, had to rule out the witness, for the State law is pointedly against such testimony of colored persons.

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Judge Shackleford, of course, had to rule out the witness, for the State law is pointedly against such testimony but at the same time said that such testimony on the law of the death of Richard Hildreth, alte U.S. Consul at Trieste. He died on the lith of the present most.

Mr. Hildreth was born June 2, 1807, in the old litherth, hate U.S. Consul at Trieste. He died on the lith of the present most.

Mr. Hildreth, aprominent Congresal St. 1807, in the old litherth, hate U.S. Consul at Trieste. He died on the Unitarian from the Calvinistic of the Mr. Hildreth, approminent Congressional Cergy-man, who was the last ob

the entire work in the three succeeding years.

The amount of literary drudgery, such as editing geographical cyclopedias and works of a similar character, which he has performed, attests his singular mental vigor and activity, as well as the inadequate of the property remuneration of more congenial literary labor. Hav-ing busied himself in his comparatively leisure hours with the writing of his "Japan as it Was and as it Is," his health shortly afterward entirely gave way, which, in addition to the severe attacks of mental de-pression to which he had always been subject, pros-trated him utterly.

trated him utterly.

In 1861 he received the appointment of United States Consul at Trieste, being then by the dying bed of his eldest sister, through whose earnest and tender solicitations he was, after much doubt and fear, inor inserted sister, through whose earnest and tender solocitations he was, after much doubt and fear, in duced to accept the position, and left her grave to embark for Europe. His wife and son accompanied him, and even then it may be necessary for Mr. Wise to prove ownership, as his brother, probably, has a legal claim to it."

Gen. Terry assigns the following reasons for disapproving the application:

"The petitioner, Henry A. Wise, abandoned the land and buildings known as Rolliston, Princess Anne county, Va., in 1861, and found a new home for his family, in order that he might to better advantage engage in rebellion and civil war.

The premises thus abandoned were duly to seesion of by the county of the premises thus abandoned were duly to seesion of by the county of the c

This new journal sends us its first number, in return for which we give the right hand of fellowship. The imprint of "Joseph H. Richards, Publisher," has been so long a household word with us, that we cannot regard this new journal as a stranger, but as a familiar friend. It is a weekly sheet, of imperial octavo form, folded into thirty-two pages, and resembling in appearance (but fortunately not in temper) the London Saturday Reciev. The first number of The Nation lacks nothing in ability, but something in vivacity. Nevertheless, with such a phalanx of pens as we know are engaged upon its columns, we believe that this grandly-projected and richly endowed journal will speedily take the highest possible rank as a literary, political, and critical review. Having a field peculiarly its own, it enters upon no struggle with rivals, but will win its success without hindrance. Mr. Godkin, long well-known as one of the ablest This new journal sends us its first number, in re his status as a 'so-called' officer, but, in fact, makes his claim specifically in that capacity; and as he does so, (neglecting to seek pardon and a restoration of right,) he must be treated as a rebel prisoner of war, with no rights that we are bound to respect, save those appertaining to a person in that condition, as they may be modified by the terms of the parole.

The quoted order of Major Gen. Gibbon is only for the instruction of his own command, and has nothing to do with the question.

The terms approved by Lieut. Gen. Grant permitted Brig. Gen. Wise to go to his home and remain there undisturbed, so long as he observed the laws in force where he might reside. It is clear that this referred only to Gen. Wise's 'last usual place of abode 'end to be place where his family resided under his direction—the place where a sheriff would leave legal notices; for, in many cases like this, the abandoned lands are in possession of Treasury agents and commissioners of the E-widner's Revenue and the restoration of the seek has be does so, (neglecting to seek pardon and a restoration of war, with no rights that we are bound to respect, save those appertaining to a person in that condition, as they may be modified by the terms of the parole.

The quoted order of Major Gen. Gibbon is only for the instruction of his own command, and has nothing to do with the question.

The terms approved by Lieut. Gen. Grant permitted associate in the Independent, a young gentleman who associate in the Independent, a wound in the restoration of kinship and of personal friendship, we cannot help taking a more than usual interest in the success of this new enterprise, to which our former co-laborers in the particular that the referred to his new post. For reasons of kinship and of personal friendship, we cannot help taking a more th has no superior in those admirable literary qualifications which he carries to his new post. For reasons
of kinship and of personal friendship, we cannot help
taking a more than usual interest in the success of
this new enterprise, to which our former co-laborers
are now lending their skill, their energy, and their
enthusiasm. We owe it to these old comrades to say,
in this public manner, that we have never been acquainted with two young men of more estimable
personal character, of higher moral aims, and of more
signal fitness for their new field of usefulness than
Mr. Garrison and Mr. Richards. May The Nation
realize their highest hooes!—N. Y. Independent. Mr. Garrison and Mr. Richards. May The Nation realize their highest hopes !-N. Y. Independent.

lost, abandoned or forfeited property whatever to those whom he captured.

The Major General commanding therefore says that he has no power to restore the place called Rolliston to Brig. Gen. Wise, and certainly he cannot advise such restoration before the latter takes the oath of allegiance to support the Government of which he asks so great a favor. And, moreover, Gen. Wise is adventured that in order to enjoy the privileges of his work of the New York Nation." We have received three numbers of the New York Nation." We have received three numbers of the New York Nation. The New York of th with great ability, and bases it on universal suffrage. We hope the "nation" at Washington will heed the voice of the Nation at New York. The literary notices form a marked feature of the new journal. They are independent, thorough and impartial—as witness the notice of "Forsyth's Cicero," in the third number. The terms are three dollars a year. We trust the enterprise will meet with the encouragement it deserves.—Boston Universalist.

> SOUTHERN OFINIONS. Excepting only the absence of the many announcements of rewards for "My boy" or "My light-complexioned negro woman," who have run away, the character and tone of the wno nave run away, the character and tone of the Southern papers in general are very like what they were before the war. This is especially the case with the journals in the Gulf States. Bullyings and threatenings, covertly and more directly, constitute the staple of their political contents. The following is a very mild sample from a Louisiana paper:

> "The negro, although emancipated, must occupy a subordinate position in this country. The New Eng-land States may grant the right of suffrage, but the Western and Southern States will never consent to

land States may grant the right of suffrage, but the Western and Southern States will never consent to such a policy.

We venture to assert, that nineteen out of twenty in the Western armies repudiate the doctrine. They recognize the fact, that this government was made by white men, for the benefit of white men. Those who poison the minds of the negroes with false ideas of equality are their worst enemies. The negroes should be taught to be politic ard respectful in their new relation, to their former owners. They should be told that they are ignorant, and totally unfit for the exercise of political rights, and that they must depend in a great measure on the kindness and protection of those who were formerly their masters. Those who deceive them, and mislead their minds by suggestions calculated to make them insolent and unruly, should be restrained by the military authorities; and if they persist in their radical and fanatical teachings, they should be relieved from duty, and their places filled by men of enlarged and liberal views.

The planters, many of whom are gentlemen of high character and intelligence, should not be kumiliated in the presence of these deluded negroes, and their versacity should not be called in question by men who shelter themselves behind bayonets. Such men have never exposed their delicate persons in the front of battle, and only follow in the wake of victorious armies, to insult

exposed their delicate persons in the front of battle, and only follow in the wake of victorious armies, to insult our people and corrupt the minds of the negroes."

THE ANDERSONVILLE ATROCITIES. A Washing-

GEN. SHERMAN ON SLAVERY. A grand banque was given to Gen. Sherman at Indianapolis, July 25, by officers and ex-officers of the army, at a cost of \$2,000. Gen. Sherman, responding to a toast, made a lengthy and argumentative speech, in which he said his ancestors, being in the sea-laring line, contributed largely to the importation of African slaves; and he felt it his duty as far as possible to atone for the sins of his ancestors. He considered the slaves free by the action of the secessionists. It was the duty of the Government to protect and educate them. They might be colonized in Florida, and admitted to representation in Congress. He opposed negro suffrage, and indiscriminate intercourse with whites. His observations in Mexico and South America led to this conclusion. He believed the whites must have the governing power, and that Omnipotence inaugurated the rebellion to break down the legal hedge which had protected slavery from the just indignation of the civilized world. He thought plenty of the Southern States would vote to ratify the Constitutional Amendment. As to the subject of military power, he did not feel that there was any usurpation; it was the natural law of self-preservation; but when the necessity was passed, he hoped the civil law would resume its sway.

NEGRO CELEBERATION. The freedmen of Savannah independence of

Negro Celebration. The freedmen of Savannah celebrated the anniversary of the independence of Liberia on the 26th of July by a procession and a picnic in a grove near the city. The grounds were very tastily prepared, and long lines of tables filled with all the luxuries of the season stretched out an inviting feast, while the American colors were tastily draped from the trees and arranged in harmony with the numerous banners, and gave the grove a very gay and holiday attire. An oration was delivered by Rev. Mr. Sima, and everything passed off happily.

CAPTURE OF KIRBY SMITH AND HIS SPO Brownsville letter of the 18th inst., to the New Orleans Times, states that Gen. Kirby Smith and his entire party were captured July 4, at Piedras Negras, by the Governor of Saltillo, together with four pieces of artillery, 900 new rifles, and 75 wagons laden with ammunition and provision. The officers and men

were paroled.

THE STATES. Thirty-six States were in the Union on the Fourth. We ought to get in three more in less than a twelvemonth, so as to have thirty-nine by next Fourth of July. "The old thirteen" would then be trebled in ninety years. They were doubled in sixty years, and thirty years should suffice to add a third thirteen to the constellation. Nebraska and Colorado are all ready to come in, and there should be no difficulty in finding a third among so many flourishing Territories as the restored Union possesses.—

Traveller.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2. The steamer that took the New YORK, Aug. 2. The steamer that took the conspirators to the Dry Tortugas has returned. The prisoners were landed on the 25th ult. When informed of their destination they were quite depressed, but on finding a good sea breeze there, and the place pleasanter than they anticipated, they were more resigned. Mudd was assigned to duty as assistant surgeon, Arnold a clerkship, Spangler as carpenter, and O'Laughlin was given employment at what he was fitted for. There are about 500 prisoners there.

fitted for. There are about 500 prisoners there.

SLAVERY IN MEXICO. News from Mexico states that Maximilian has made a contract with a foreign speculator for the introduction into Mexico of several thousands of negroes, who are to be kept in slavery; that they will be obliged to work during ten years for the benefit of their masters, and made to renounce the right of complaint before the magistrates in case they may be ill-treated or abused. Their temporary bondage can be renewed, and they can be transferred by sale without consulting them. It is doubtful that Maximilian will dare to outrage the public sentiment of this continent and of the world by such an arrangement. When Spain is talking of emancipating her slaves, it will not do for Mexico to inaugurate a system of bondage.—Boston Journal.

Spain and the Slave Trade. In the Madrid

SPAIN AND THE SLAVE TRADE. In the Madrid Senate, on the 7th inst., Marshal O'Donnell, in reply to a question put by the Marquis of Manzanedo on the subject of the slave trade in Cuba, said:—

"The government have determined that the slave trade shall cease, since this is a matter affecting the honor of the Spanish nation and the tranquillity of the colony; and if the present law be insufficient, another bill will, in due time, be submitted to the legislative body to attain the end in view. This I believe to be a duty for the Spanish nation, as well as a guaranty for the tranquillity of the colony, and we thus remove a cause of possible difficulties, which might even result in international misunderstanding."

HARTFORD, CONN., Aug. 1. A horrible murder was discovered at daylight this morning in the village of

HARTFORD, CONN., Aug. 1. A horrible murder was discovered at daylight this morning in the village of Oakland, in Manchester, nine miles east of this city. Mrs. Benjamin Starkweather, aged 46, and her daughter Ella, aged 14, were chopped to death in bed with an axe. The blows severed their skulls each time, and their bodies presented a horrible appearance. They were also stabbed in several places with a butcher knife, which, with the axe, was found. A son of Mrs. Starkweather, named Albert, 24 years of age, is under examination to-day by the Hartford police, and it looks as if he committed the murders for a sum of less than \$400 in money, which was found in a drawer with a knife. He first gave the alarm, and the beds were found on fire—his own and his mother's. The daughter still breathed, but died in ten minutes. The scene was more awful than anything ever known here before.

Great Destruction of New Bedford Whalers.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF NEW BEDFORD WHALERS. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on Gen. The telegraph from San Francisco brings bad news to New Bedford merchants. Whaling bark Milo had ar-rived at San Francisco, from the Arctic Ocean, with the crews of several whalers destroyed by the pirate Shenandoah, last month. The whalers Edward Cary, Hector, Abigail, Euphrates, William Thompson, Sophia Thornton, Jireh Swift, and the Susan and Abigail (?) were captured, and most of them were burned.

burned.

The Shenandoah was continuing her wholesale destruction of whalers, and would probably soon destroy another fleet, numbering sixty vessels. Her commander was informed of Lee's surrender and of the collapse of the rebellion, but did not believe it. He believed in Mr. Lincoln's assassination, for he expected it. The Shenandoah coaled last at Meibourne.

A singular case of retribution, or, at least, ingular coincidence—suit yourselves, gentlemen, in the use of terms—has occurred in this city. When the news of the assassination of the Presi the news of the assassination of the President was received here, a she Copperhead went upon the piazza of her house, and danced for joy. Very soon thereafter she was attacked by a disease which has rendered her legs useless, and the attending physician pronounces her a cripple for life. The temale's name is in our possession.—Biddeford Unionist.

An ancient Alabamian, 72 years of age, was arrested recently in Philadelphia for using language of the most violent and seditious character in regard to the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. When brought up for trial, he claimed to have been driven from the South on account of his Union principles!

It is said that eighty plantations in Louisiana have recently been confiscated. These embrace many of the finest sagar estates of the Southern country. Mr. Conway, the government agent, is making arrangements to divide up these estates into forty-acre lots for freedmen and poor whites.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 28. The Standard says rebel papers are springing up in all parts of the State, which openly denounce the government and promulgate treason.

Most of the Federal appointees in the State are unable to qualify, not being in a position to take the oath prescribed by Congress; among the number is District Judge Dick.

Washington, July 27. During the past few weeks the colored people of Washington and Georgetown have been carnestly discussing the right of suffrage. This evening a meeting of the ward delegates was held, and a memorial for presentation to Congress submitted for approval. ubmitted for approval.

The Houston Telegraph rejoices over the fact that all the drays and omnibuses there are driven by white men, and that the city is fast filling up with industrious white mechanics and laborers. A number of freedmen have established shoemakers' shops in the city, and gone into business on their own

Capt. Geo. A. Ames, of Mass. 2d U. S. Arillery, has been appointed Superintendent of Freed-nen's Affairs for the Fifth District of Eastern Vir-

The Dubuque Times, after noticing the well-known fact that whiskey is a cure for snake bites, says it is also a preventive for hydrophobia. It gives the instance of a little girl in that city, five years of age, who was bitten by a bad dug. The physician prescribed whiskey. She drank a pint before she was in the least intoxicated. It is a curious peculiarity of the remedy, that the whiskey does not affect the healthy part of the person until the poison is neutralized. Consistency. The some court and jury which

declared Miss Harris not guilty of the murder of Burroughs, this week condemned Horatio Maloney to eight years' imprisonment for stabbing a faithless mastress named Florence Wilson. A Washington letter says: "If he had killed her, it is understood the interval of the had a sequility of the later of the had been a sequility of the later of th he jury would have acquitted him."

Among the persons who took the oath of am-nesty before the Mayor of New Orleans, on the 20th ult., was the distinguished Confederate raider, Jeff. Thompson, who has applied to the President for a special pardon.

Personal observation by an intelligent merchant who has lately traversed the central and western portion of the Carolinas and northern Georgia shows the condition of the black population to be worse than the slavery which existed before the war. Except in rare cases, they not only receive no remuneration for their alavery which existed before the war. Except in rare cases, they not only receive no remuneration for their labor, but are maltreated in every possible manner by masters who seem only incited to diabolism by the Proclamation of Emancipation. Most of the able-bodied colored people are leaving as fast as they can for the plantations on the sea cosst, where they will receive the protection of the government.

The aged and helpless who are left behind are treated with the utmost cruelty.

PERSONAL. Merle d'Aubigne, the well known au-thor of the History of the Reformation, wrote to our Minister in Switzerland a very earnest and sympa-thetic letter concerning the death of Mr. Lincoln. It has just been made public.

has just been made public.

THE RICHMOND ELECTION. For Mayor, Sturdivant received 1635 votes, and Taylor, who ran as a Union candidate, 901. For other officers the result was about the same. The Unionism of both candidates for Mayor was very weak. Sturdivant denounced as liars all who charged him with secessionism, but nevertheless received the votes of all those whose feelings ran that way. In nearly every instance where the soldiers of the late rebel army were candidates, they were elected by large majorities.

A miniature locomotive made of gold and silver, with a ruby for a head light, and costing \$4000, is on exhibition at Taunton. Its wheels are driven by clock work.

The Dean Richmond is the name of a supe new steamboat, just completed at a cost of \$700,000, for the People's Line of New York and Albany packets. The vessel is 370 feet long; can accommodate 900 first-class and 600 second class passengers.

Robert Toombs is reported to have left the country and gone to Cuba, where, instead of "calling the role of his slaves," he will play the role of a ref-

The Louisville Democrat estimates that over 60,000 slaves have crossed over the Ohio river, under Gen. Filmer's passes, since the 1st of May. At this rate, the whole slave population of Kentucky will "pass away" in less than one year.

The Jackson Mississippian says:—"We learn that unbleached domestics in this city have fallen from seventy-five to forty-five cents per yard." On which the Vicksburg Herald sagely observes: "' Unbleached domestics' have fallen here from eighteen hundred dollars to zero per head."

The King of Italy will send to the Dublin exhibition the biggest emerald in the world—next to the "Emerald Isle." It is six inches long, four broad, and three thick, and has engraved upon it the Lord's Supper, after Domichino.

In 1819, at a dinner to Mr. Adams, at Brown's Hotel, Washington, Mr. Calhoun proposed the following sentiment: "Universal suffrage and universal education."

Lewis Cass, who has had the reputation of the worth several millions, reported for 1864 and 1 ome of \$20,747.

The statistics of the United States census show that the number of deaths among the colored population of Boston is nearly twice as large as the number of births, and that if it were not for the accessions from the South, the negro population would soon be extinct.

Taylor, and himself one of the most thoughtful writers of the day, died recently in London, in the 77th

The palace for the Paris exhibition at Vau-gerard will cover at least forty acres, and cost \$4,000, 100. It will be removed at the close of the exhibi-

An ingenious pocket time-piece, "warranted denote time correctly," is selling in London for a penny. A MILITARY DEMAGOGUE. Gen. F. P. Blair, in his farewell order to the 17th army corps, told his men, in effect, that if Napoleon should persist in his Mexican scheme, their services might again be re-

REMEDY FOR CHILBLAINS. In the winter season of the year, many are troubled with chilblains. When they come in from the cold and seat themselves by the stove, the feet begin to itch most intolerably and swell. Now, the application of kerosene oil cures them. Try it, sufferers.

23 A movement is on foot by colored men to purchase the Charleston Mercury, and publish it as an anti-slavery journal. Some progress has been made, and money is being subscribed with a good prospect of success. Progress in a New England direction. A young Kentucky giant named Bud Bates is even feet tall, and weighs 340 lbs. He is indeed a

bud of promise. The friends of Mrs. Surratt contemplate place ing over her remains, when the government is through with them, a stone, with her last words on the scaf-fold, "I am innocent; but God's holy will be done." Id, "I am innocent; but God's holy will be done." n officer at the execution says her last words were, You are a scoundrel," addressed to him.

Schenectady, N. Y., during the commencement exer

NORTH CAROLINA AND THE WAR. Official docu-ments at Raleigh show that North Carolina furnished 118,160 troops for the rebel army.

COLORED YOUNG MEN WHO HAVE BEEN PROMOTED IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY. In the 55th Mass. Regiment we have three lieutenants, Messrs. Trotter, Dupree and Shorter. In the 54th, Messrs. 1st Lieutenant Swails, and 2d Lieutenants Voglesang and Welsh.

Gen. Sherman is making up for his reticence in the field by making speeches now at every little town where he is called out. He is not at all modest in claiming glory for what he has done. In the mean time, Lieut. General Grant smokes and is silent.

Hon. Anson Burlingame, Minister to China, rrived with his family, at his home in Cambridge, a ew days since.

A meeting was held in Dresden, on the Fourth of July, by a national club of Germans, at which representatives from Italy and Greece and other countries were present, and at which the triumph of popular government in America was most enthusiastically welcomed. At Berlin, Breslau and other cities in Germany, similar demonstrations were made.

Germany, similar demonstrations were made.

The surgeons' reports show that our armies have suffered greatly from chills and fever which are induced by the miasma and change of climate to which they are exposed. They also find Ayer's Ague Cure is an effectual remedy for this distemper, and are urging the government to adopt it within the gre ulations. The Surgeon General hesitates, because it is put up in a proprietary form. However great that convenience to the public, he prefers the physicians of the army should give their own directions for the doses. Whatever professional pride may dictate, he knows as well as we do that Dr. Ayer's "Cure" is an almost perfect antidote for the Ague, and that the soldiers should have the benefit of it, as well as the people.—Washington (D. C.) Correspondent.

Paymaster Wilson has just returned from the interior of South Carolina, and reports the people in that section very bitter at heart against the Union and Federal authority. The people are a unit against regro suffrage, and retain the old prejudice against the race. THE CENSUS OF BOSTON. The increase of popula-

tion during the past five years in this city, as to the new census, is 14,362—the population being 192,284 against 177,902 in 1860. Adjutant-General Thomas estimates the

Adjutant-General Thomas estimates the present strength of the negro troops now in service at a little less than one hundred thousand men. Just previous to the close of the war, these troops numbered about one hundred and ten thousand men, which has been reduced by the discharge of State regiments whose terms of service have expired. It is a remarkable fact that the proportion of colored men who desert is fifty per cent. less than among the white soldiers.

The A gentleman from Marshall county, Miss., says that some planters still misunderstand their relations with the blacks, and treat them with extreme cruelty. He reports that one planter named Richards, who lives seventeen miles from Holly Springs, recently whipped one of his slaves so severely that the black is not expected to live. His only offence was, that he was found reading a Northern newspaper.

that he was found reading a Northern newspaper.

The Superintendent of Government farms in St. Mary's county, Md., writes to the Freedmen's Bureau that the farmers there are turning off all the old and disabled negroes whose life-long labor they have received, saying that the government having freed them, must now support them. This gentleman informs the Bureau that no legal justice can be obtained for the colored race before Maryland magistrates in that section, instancing the case of a black man assaulted and badly beaten by a white man, who, though he had white witnesses to support his case, was absolutely refused a hearing by the justice.

Washington corr.

THE NATION.

WEEKLY JOURNAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART,

Will be published July 6, 1865. Its main objects will be-

First—The discussion of the topics of the day, and, above all, of legal, economical and constitutional questions, with greater accuracy and moderation than are now to be found in the daily press.

Second—The maintenance and diffusion of true democratio principles is ecological.

Second—The maintenance and diffusion of true democratio principles in society and government, and the advocacy and illustration of whatever in legislation or in mainers seems likely to promete a more equal distribution of the fruits of progress and civilization.

Third—The carnest and persistent consideration of the condition of the laboring classes at the South, as a matter of vital interest to the nation at large, with a view to the removal of all artificial distinctions between them and the rest of the population, and the securing to them, as far as education and justice can do it, of an equal chance in the race of life.

Exercise—The enforcement and illustration of the deciring Fourth—The enforcement and illustration of the doctrine

that the whole community has the strongest interest, both moral, political and material, in their elevation, and that there can be no real stability for the republic so long as they are left in ignorance and degradation.

Figh.—The fixing of public attention upon the political importance of popular education, and the dangers which a system like ours runs from the neglect of it in any por-

tion of our territory.

Sixth—The collection and diffusion of trustworthy information as to the condition and prospects of the South-ern States, the openings they offer to capital, the supply and kind of labor which can be obtained in them, and

the progress made by the colored population in acquiring the habits and desires of civilized life. Seventh-Sound and impartial criticism of books and

orks of art. THE NATION will not be the organ of any party, sect body. It will, on the contrary, make an earnest effort to bring to the discussion of political and social questions a really critical spirit, and to wage war upon the vices of violence, exaggeration and misrepresentation, by which so much of the political writing of the day is marred.

The criticism of books and works of art will form one of its most prominent features; and pains will be taken to have this task performed in every case by writers posessing special qualifications for it.

It is intended in the interest of investors, as well as of

the public generally, to have questions of trade and finance treated every week by a writer whose position and character will give his articles an exceptional value, and ender them a safe and trustworthy guide.

A special correspondent, who has been selected for his

ork with some care, is about to start in a few days for journey through the South. His letters will appear every reck, and he is charged with the duty of simply reporting that he sees and hears, leaving the public as far as possible to draw its own inferences.

The following writers, among others, have been secured,

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, J. R. LOWELL, JOHN G. WHITTIER, SANUEL ELIOT, (Ex-Pres. Trin. College, Hart-

ford,) Prof. Torney, (Harvard,) Dr. FRANCIS LIEBER, Prof. CHILD, (Harvard,) CHARLES E. NORTON, Judge Bond, (Baltimore,) EDMUND QUINCY, Prof. W. D. WHITNEY, (Yale,)

Prof. D. C. GILMAN, (Yale,) Judge Dary, Prof. Dwight, (Columbia College,) Judge WAYLAND, FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED, Rev. Dr. McCLINTOCK, Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, Rev. PRILLIPS BROOKS, Rev. Dr. BELLOWS,

HENRY T. TUCKERMAN. C. A. BRISTED. C. L. BRACE, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, SYDNEY GEORGE FISHER, THEODORE TILTON,

June 16.

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Ringworm, &c.

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who call for it.

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Geo.) July 19, 1865.

WILSON, Maj. Gen.

vee and ball. A lan

Poetry.

PEACE SMILES AT LAST.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLNES.

Four summers coined their golden light in leaves, Four wasteful autumns flung them to the gale, Four winters were the shroud the tempest weaves, The fourth wan April wept o'er hill and vale,

And still the war-clouds scowled on sea and land, With the red gleams of battle staining through, When, lo ! as parted by an angel's hand, They open, and the heavens again are blue ! Which is the dream, the present, or the past?

The night of anguish, or the joyous morn? The long, long years with horrors overeast, Or the sweet promise of the day new-born? Tell us, O father, as thine arms enfold

Thy belted first-born in their fast embrace, Murmuring the prayer the patriarch breathed of old,-Now let me die, for I have seen thy face !

Tell us, O mother, -nay, thou canst not speak, But thy fond eyes shall answer, brimmed with oy,-Press thy mute lips against the sun-browned cheeks, Is this a phantom,—thy returning boy? Tell us, O maiden,-Ah! what canst thou tell

That Nature's record is not first to teach,-The open volume all can read so well, With its twin crimson pages full of speech? And ye who mourn your dead,-how sternly true The cruel hour that wrenched their lives away, Shadowed with sorrow's midnight weil for you, For them the dawning of immortal day !

Dream-like, these years of conflict,-not a dream ! Death, ruin, ashes tell their awful tale, Read by the flaming war-track's lurid gleam ; No dream, but truth that turns the nations pale !

For on the pillar raised by martyr hands Burns the rekindled beacon of the right, Sowing its seeds of fire o'er all the lands,-Thrones look a century older in its light !

Rome had her triumphs; round her conqueror's car The ensigns waved, the brazen clarions blew, And o'er the recking spoils of bandit war With outspread wings the cruel eagles flew; Arms, treasures, captives, kings in clanking chains,

Urged on by trampling cohorts bronzed and scarred, And wild-eyed wonders snared on Lybian plains, Lion and ostrich and camelopard.

Vain all that prætors clutched, that consuls brought When Rome's returning legions crowned their lord ; Less than the least brave deed these hands have wrough We clasp, unclenching from the bloody sword !

Theirs was the mighty work that seers foretold; They know not half their glorious toil has won, For this is Heaven's same battle,-joined of old When Athens fought for us at Marathon !

Behold a vision none hath understood ! The breaking of the Apocalyptic seal: Twice rings the summons-hail, and fire, and blood ! Then the third angel blows his trumpet-peal.

Loud wail the dwellers on the myrtled coasts, The green savannahs swell the maddened cry, And with a yell from all the demon hosts Falls the great star, called Wormwood, from the sky !

Bitter it mingles with the poisoned flow Of the warm rivers winding to the shore : Thousands must drink the waves of death and woe, But the star Wormwood stains the heavens no more

Peace smiles at last; the Nation calls her sons To sheathe the sword ; her battle-flag she furls, Speaks in glad thunders from unshotted guns, And hides her rubies under milk-white pearls.

O ye that fought for Freedom, living, dead, e sacred host of God's anointed Queen For every holy drop your veins have shed We breathe a welcome to our bowers of green

Welcome, ye living ! from the foeman's gripo Your country's banner it was yours to wres Ah ! many a forehead shows the banner-stripe, And stars, once crimson, hallow many a breast.

And ye, pale heroes, who, from glory's bed, Mark when your old battalions form in line, Move in their marching ranks with noiseless tread, And shape unheard the evening countersign,

Come with your comrades, the returning brave, These lent the life their martyr-brothers gave,-Living and dead alike forever dear.

HAREBELLS BY THE RIVER.

BY KATY CARLISLE.

"The river that we would not wish to forget, even by the waters of the River of Life."—D. A. Wasson in Atlan-tic Monthly.

Sweet blue barebells ! Fifteen Mays have come and passed Since your beauty gladdened and thrilled me last, When my careless feet in childhood strayed Where ye nodded and drooped in the dewy shade.

Fairy harebells ! Now in memory clearly seen, As if the great sea had not rolled between The fair, broad land where my lot is cast, And the small green isle where I saw ye last !

Far-off harebells,-The fairest of all New England streams, The beautiful river I see in dreams, Which the noblest lyre in the world hath sung, Hath its banks " with trembling harebells hung !"

Happy barebells ! Do ye not tremble with joy to hear The musical beat of its waves so near :-Quiver with eestacy-catching, in play, The precious pearls of its falling spray?

Northern harebells ! -Fair as a dream are the lakes that sleep Under the Mexic senith deep;
And fair are the flowers that round them lie In the noontide glow of that tropic sky; As if some great fairy net were brought, that fly in the light were caught, Mingled and tangled and breeze-o'er-swept And still in its cunning meshes kept Till they ceased to struggle with fate, grew tame, And that fairy prison a home became

Yet, blue harebells! Lovelier, lovelier far than the dream Of tropic flowers by the Mexic stream Are the wild and sweet imaginings That the verse of the North's great Poet brings : Till I listen and watch by the rocky shore For the whitening waves with their deafening roar, Or in some sweet valley the dark-blue gleam And musical glide of that shaded stream, And see the blue harebells quivering droop, And the branches above them lovingly stoop, For pavement and canopy over the sod

Oh ! ye harebells ! What thought-woven music hath echoed wide From a sacred nook by that river's side! How it thrills us and fills us-that glorious song-With love of freedom and hate of wrong, With patience the crosses of truth to bear, With passionate yearnings to do and dare And wherever its softer notes breathe low, There's a sound as of that sweet river's flow; And its sweetness hath stolen through life and heart Till it seems of our very soul a part !

Old-time harebells! The dear young brother that played with me Among the blue harebells, over the sea, Is "gone to the front," where the thunders of war ring the heavens for Freedom's star; My New-World home ! he hath suffered for thee, And now thou art dearer than ever to me !

Sweet home-harebells! I mourn that far green isle no more, For you-ye bloom on a dearer shore. Oh! to fling myself down, some day, Where the bank is green 'neath your river's spray; To love you and pet you and play with you there, As a babe might play with its mother's hair; While I weep for happiness, thanking God For the touch of New England's sacred sod!

Precious harebells !-Friends, if ye love me, make my grave Close, very close by the murmuring wave; Plant birches and maples for cypress and yew, And cover the mound with the harebells blue! Auburn, N. Y., 1864.

The Liberator.

SHALL BLACK MEN VOTE?

Extract from a letter to a Northern soldier in the

Boston, July 26, 1865. You speak of the length of time that must elapse before the mass of negroes at the South can vote intelligently, which is very true; and proceed to judge that "it would be a prostitution of the ballot-box to open it to the freedmen at once," which is not so certain. At least, there is something to be said on

The "self-evident truth" stated in the Declaration of Independence about governments "deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed " seems to take for granted that voting is a natural right of the human being on arriving at the age of citizenship, irrespective of intelligence. My idea would be to concede that right, and then encourage the acquisition of knowledge by granting citizenship a year earlier to those who fulfilled certain specified

To proceed from general ideas to the particular circumstances of the present case-the question for our country now is, whether black men as well as white men may vote in State and National elections.

The sooner we disuse the term "freedmen," I think,

the better. To distinguish this class of people by name very. Our part is to consider them (and as far as possible cause them everywhere to be regarded and spoken of) as a part of the American people. When the Con sttutional Amendment shall have been ratified, the freedmen will be free men, and need not be mention ed as forming a class different from other free men especially as the same varieties of intelligence appear among them as among the whites.

Shall black men as well as white men be full citizens.

equal before the law ? This is the question.

Apart from the natural right above mentioned, ther are two reasons of present advantage, immensely important to the country, why it should be so.

1. Our great present foe, North and South, is dis loyal feeling. Favor to the ideas and interests of those who have been making war upon us for four years, coming up in State and National action, is our great present danger. The blacks are all loyal. Their wish to sustain the U.S. Government, against any opposing wishes and plans of disloyal men, may be thoroughly depended on. This is a point of very great impor

2. With the Nation's general interest to hold under effective control the action of its disloyal members, goes its special interest to guard the old gap through which their disloyalty formerly attained such power. namely, their tyranny over the colored people. To give political power to those colored people, enabling them to act effectively in the interest of the Nation. and, by the very same act, to secure those rights of their own which the Nation needs to have secured as a part of its defence against the disloyal, seems the

tice to the blacks, (which is not only coincident with wife, children, bereaved mother or country, of our the Nation's security but an essential part of it,) degallant, loyal, devoted soldiers who have died that mand an immediate grant of the suffrage to the colored people. The ignorance of so many of them is unfortunate, just as the equal ignorance of so many of the whites is unfortunate. But even at first, the most igwhites is unfortunate. But even at first, the most ignorant of the blacks will not vote so badly as the most ignorant of the whites, because the latter favor the disloyal leaders, while the former will not favor them. Then, the ballot is an immense educational influence; a struggle for Liberty and Law. But look once and, looking to coming years, the ignorant black class again in the South, if thus helped, will gain intelligence much faster than the ighorant white class. The education and civilization of the South would be im- ture or the sacred rites of burial. mensely forwarded by this movement .- c. K. W.

TWENTY REASONS

WHY MINISTERS OF THE EVERLASTING GOSPEL SHOULD NOT USE TOBACCO.

1. The habit renders you offensive to many people who think "cleanliness next to godliness." Converts sometimes recoil from baptism, and communicants from receiving sacramental bread from tobacco-using ministers; dying saints, well-nigh suffocated with the poisonous odor, have, with trembling hand, waved pastors from their bed-sides. Humiliating fact!

2. The habit desecrates your lips. You roll a nox ious poison under your tongue, and your throat sometimes painfully reminds us of an open sepulchre. Impure lips are an abomination to the Lord, and they should be to you, his ministers.

8. The habit ill-becomes Christian gentlemen, such as clergymen commonly are. "St. Paul," says Bishop Hooker, "was emphatically a gentleman." Paul "chew the cad"! Paul among the votaries of smoke! The church of God resents the imputation!

4. The habit injures your voice. The cigar makes it weak and husky; the quid gives it the rough and frog-like note; while snuff, as all know, gives it the nasal twang. Why ruin the rich and manly notes of an eloquent voice, so charming and effective in our pulpits? Have we an excess of sacred eloquence?

5. The habit is pernicious as an example. What if ment. your whole charge, men, women and children, should copy it,—all turn smokers? How long would you live with such a people ? You would ask a dismission in twenty-four he

. 6. The habit is expensive. Your salaries are not large, and irrespective of the sin of wasting money on a rank poison, the habit in clergymen is eminently in bad taste, on a financial score.

7. The habit diminishes self-respect. It lowers the type of any man, much more that of a Christian minister. It renders many despicable in their own eyes. "I love my pipe," said a clergyman, "and despise

8. The habit disturbs the circulation of the blood and the action of the heart. Many tobacco-users fall

chains, "I need tobacco to give me resolution to give hanged. Sooner or later it renders clergymen

machine seems to stop, mental action to cease, and Robert E. Lee, Commande

perate the sensibilities and passions. It produces a perate the sensibilities and passions. It produces a morbid irritability, and renders many an amiable clergyman unamiable, and unfits him to deal with ungram unamiable, and unfits him to deal with ungram of the war, high offices, civil or mil-the beginning of the war, high offices, civil or mil-

18. The habit ranks with the "works of darkness." Satan has much to do with it. King James said, "It bewitcheth him that useth it." It seems to bewitch its clerical victims more than other men. Clergymen, like fine violins, are easily put out of order.

14. The habit aims higher, and does violence to the noral sense. You cannot maintain a clear conscience, and be the votaries of tobacco. It wastes time, money strength and life, and tramples on the laws of nature which are the laws of God, and is sinful, or a sin, if anything is a sin.

15. The habit unfits you to preach against intempe

rance. Tobacco is an intoxicant. Men and boys get drunk on it. Should you in good earnest de dram-shops and reprove drunkards, they would storn you with the cry, "Physician, heal thyself! 16. The habit tends to stupify all the Christian af

ctions, and render the soul apathetic and inactive Some clergymen ensconce themselves in their studies envelop themselves in smoke, and care little or noth ing about glorious revivals and glorious reforms, and epose as an incubus upon our churches. 17. The habit destroys the souls of many of you

earers-young men in scores. They see you and ther gentlemen smoke, and they smoke with a tenfold fury. With them it becomes a mighty idol standing between their souls and Christ.

18. The habit is a self-indulgence in conflict with the self-denying life of Christ, whom you call "Lord Lord," and profess to imitate. Is this the way to fill up what is behind of the sufferings of Christ,' which the Apostle enjoins ? 19. The habit, by destroying health, abridges life.

and thins the ranks of the ministry. The cry of the South and West now is, "Come over and help us. The laborers are few." 20. The habit narcotizes whole tribes, whole na

ions! It wields a sceptre over nearly two hundre millions! It hinders the conversion of the world! We beseech you to preach against it; but how car von whilst you are its votaries? Break, dear brethren, break from this body-destroy

ing, soul-vitiating narcotic in all its forms! Banish it and in a few days you will get habituated to do with out it, and in a few months you will be a newly-organ ized person. By all the value you place upon you self-by all the solemnity of the laws of your beingby all the authority of God's commands to do your self no harm, we beseech you to break from it at once and let it be forever. GEO. TRASK.

GEN. BUTLER ON THE STARVATION OF PRISONERS.

At the celebration of the 4th at Lowell, Gen. B. F. Butler being called to respond to the toast, " Our Volunteers," said :

The Volunteers of the United States Army-but another form of words for the Army of the United States, as, with the exception of a handful, all the

rmy were volunteers.

How they have fought! What battle-fields have been rendered illustrious by their valor! What rights have been preserved by their constancy! What benefits to mankind by their success! How freedom to all men has been secured as a result of their labors! The pen of history has preserved a

record enduring forever.

It is fit, on this birthday of the nation whose very existence is preserved by their heroic patriotism, in ur joyous commemoration, that we should honor em for their services, and mingle our congratula-

tions with theirs in praise upon the return of peace.

Would that they were all here to meet us, and to receive our greeting! But, alas! in every home by the mountain side, in the fertile valley, or on the smiling plain, as in the crowded city, there is a va-cant chair which a much loved brother, a fondly endeared husband, a revered father for whose con orphans have hoped, and, wearily watching, wept, or a son vainly waited for with the yearnings of parental affection, shall never again fill.

In the far South, by the turbid river, in the sands

a part of its defence against the disloyal, seems the readlest means to accomplish both purposes.

It seems to me that these two reasons, first the security of the Nation, and next the concession of justice. By the turbul river, in the sands of the Carolinas, or on plains and amid the Wilderness of Virginia, there are little mounds, fast disappearing under the tooth of time, which contain curity of the Nation, and next the concession of justice. ries of patriotism and glory.

Would to God that the graves of these loved

On a sandy plain in the midst of the pine filled with dead men's bones, unnumbered, unnoted, uncounted, unrecorded, unnoticed, without sepul-By tho dead by the bullet, nor stricken by disease from not dead by the numer, nor street, the the cruel the hand of God-starved to death with the cruel torture of hunger, amid such plenty that an immense army, with its cattle and horses, could subsist on surplus provision of the country in a rapid march past Andersonville—or murdered with frost under the shadow of the dark pines, which sang sad requiems to their memories as the winter winds moaned through the branches, whose very sighing called up in frenzy the happy homes and warm hearths of the North to the wandering minds of the

dying martyrs. Shall we do nothing but mourn and mingle our tears with the sorrow-bowed ones of their homes, for these our heroes, loved and lost? Is there no responsibility for these so great wrongs? Are idle grief and useless sorrow all the solace that a grateful country and powerful people can give to the sor-owing sister, widowed wife and mourning mother brother, husband, son, thus foully, cruelly, basely murdered, with the set purpose to deprive that country of the service of its soldiers?

Shall we take to our hearts and to our social and political fellowship the cruel jailo brothers and sons, helpless prisoners of war, en-titled to food and warmth by every law, municipal or national, human or divine? Not in venguance, but in mercy; not in retaliation, but in precaution; not in revenge, but in prevention, that this thing may never be done again among civilized men, as it never has been done before by a savage people, it never has been done before by a savage people, shall these butchers be brought to condign p

Who in all the world, philanthropist or politici editor or historian, soldier or civilian, has or will send up a petition, that the keepers of the murder-pens, Libby, Belle Isle, Millen and An-dersonville, shall be pardoned? The undried tears of the sister of every massacred soldier demand their execution. The forlorn woe of each lonely widow cries for it. Heaven's justice, the silent agony of every bereaved mother mutely pleads that her son's murderer shall not blast her sight in life. All nature and nature's God by His holy law has decreed that the brother's murderer shall not live. Who, then, shall stay the hand of justice? Who shall stand between these men and the penalty of

the law? There is none-not one. Is there no answer for these prejudged criminals? Have they no plea to put in when so summarily arraigned at your bar? Hear them in dead suddenly. You may fall dead in your pulpits.

Some preachers have. Consult Dr. Twitchell on sudden deaths, and heed his warnings.

9. The habit injures the mind; it completely en
military officers. We did but carry out the orders the sudden deaths. 9. The habit injures the mind; it completely en-slaves it. Said a young minister, aiming to break his chains, "I need tobacco to give me resolution to give We were but the hands to do what the unmanly, undecided, and the sport of caprice.

10. The habit enfeebles the memory. The minds of smokers are sometimes completely oblivious. The United States, and only executed the orders of the United States are the United States and the United States are the United States and the United States are the United States heads willed. We but followed out the policy of Jefferson Davis, the President of the Confederate machine seems to stop, mental action to cease, and there has been a mental suicide for the time, a violation of the Sixth Commandment.

11. The habit is an "assault and battery" on the whole nervous system. It tends to dethrone reason, and makes imbeciles and maniacs of many ministers and sedentary men, and our insane asylums confirm this statement.

12. The habit tends to soothe, and in turn to exasperate the sensibilities and passions. It produces a product of the produces a statement are produced as the people's expense at West Point, as were President Davis

itary, in the Senate and army of the United States. If we were guilty of the death of your soldiers at Andersonville as subordinates, were they not bring on the war by their action in the Senate and army, and without them and such as they, would the war ever have been begun or carried on at all? Are they not guilty, then, of the death of all your brothers, sons, husbands and fathers on every battle-field, in every hospital, and in every prison? If you punish not them and such as they, why punish us?

And their questions are hard to answer.

These men, does not justice say, ought not to be hanged—at least slone.

If them we have been and such as they with the arguments to the jurisdiction of the Court, and am bound to acknowledge that, in point of cleverness and legal astuteness, the black counsel

If, then, we believe that our men were murdered at Andersonville; if we have not put forth a solemn falschood to the world in this behalf against the South; if treason aggravated by murders most foul and numberless is worthy of death; if our sons and brothers are dear to us; if their blood has not been shed in vain; if our country, for whose safety so many good and brave men have been offered up, is worth the sacrifice of the lives of great criminals when let these leaders (as representative men) be executed, as a warning and example that all men may understand hereafter that he who aims a blow at the life of his country shall surely die. may understand hereafter that he who aims a blow

ROEBUCK'S MISTAKE.

John Arthur Roebuck, M. P. from Sheffield, now 64 years old, is one of those ex-Reformers, (like the late Sir Francis Burdett and the remaining Henry Lord Brougham,) who, having grown rich and timorous, turn their backs on themselves, and shows his teeth at us, and honestly avows that he wished this country broken up because he hoped its fragments would be "less powerful and better behaved" than the Union. This is candid, and we thank him for it. But he proceeds to excuse his sympathy with the side of slavery in our contest as follows:—

"But then it is said that the North-the Federals, as they then called themselves—were the enemies of slavery, and the South the friends of slavery. My answer was, 'The Federals are the foes of slavery but there is one thing they hate more than slavery itself, and that is the black slaves.' Wherever you find a black person in the Northern cities of America, he is most wretchedly treated; he is treated worse than you would treat a dog, and you have poisoned a great number of them in Sheffield. At this moment, there number of them in Sheffield. At this moment, there are fights constantly taking place in Washington and other citles, because the poor black man whehes to ride in an omnibus. I said the people who would do that are not the friends of the black man. I said, 'I am his friend; I believe that if you had allowed them: to go on quietly, they would have been liberated, carefully, wisely, for the Americans and for the negro;' and he would not have been as he is now—a wretched, miserable, starved creature, ill-treated on all sides, buffetted and thumped, cruelly maltreated, and miserable. There is my defence about America." erable. There is my defence about America.

Now Mr. Roebuck cannot be innocently ignorant the truth, that the American abusers of the blacks are all but universally Copperheads, and open or secret sympathizers with the Slaveholders' Rebellion. We personally know hundreds who are "down on the struggle, while a majority of them were just as dis-loyal as they could be, and keep out of Fort Lafayette. The anti-draft rioters in our city, who burned the Colored Orphan Asylum two years since, and hunted poor negro women and children out of their homes and often into their graves, offered "\$500 for the sight of a Black Republican," and assailed the Tribune office as malignantly, as persistently, but not quite so successfully, as if it had been a ne-Search from Maine to Texas, and who ever you find an abuser of negroes, no matter if in our National uniform, you have one who hoped for the triumph of the Confederacy, either through Disunion outright and permanent, or a " reconstru on" which should make the slavery of blacks a fundamental law of our whole country, and the Slave Power its omnipotent and perpetual dictator. These are facts which Mr. Roebuck need not cross the Atlantic to learn, and they brand his attack upon us with essential and inexcusable falsehood.—

STATE POLITICS.

Since the State Committees of the two political parties in this State have called their respective Conventions for the nomination of candidates for State officers, the question who shall be the canditates of the state officers, the question who shall be the canditates for State officers, the question who shall be the canditates for State officers, the question who shall be the canditates for State officers, the question who shall be the canditates for State officers, the question who shall be the canditates for State officers, the question who shall be the canditates for State officers, the question who shall be the canditates for State officers, the question who shall be the canditates for State officers, the question who shall be the canditates for State officers, the question who shall be the canditates for State officers, the question who shall be the canditates for State officers, the question who shall be the canditates for State officers, the question who shall be the canditates for State officers, the question who shall be the canditates for State officers, the question who shall be the canditates for State officers, the question who shall be the canditates for State officers, the question who shall be the canditates for State officers and abilities to relieving the wants of these forms are stated from the form of the forms and the state of State officers, the question who shall be the candidates is exciting considerable interest. It is well understood that our present excellent Chief Magistrate, Gov. Andrew, will not again be a candidate, but that with the close of the present year he will retire from the position which he has filled with un-surpassed ability and devotion to the best interests of the State, and with honor alike to himself and to the Commonwealth. His record is one of which any man might well be proud, and as he retires from the Executive Chair, he will carry with him the highest respect and earnest gratitude of the vast ty of the people of Massachusetts, who will forget how nobly he has maintained the honor ation of the genius of Massachusetts, and majority of the glad to observe a reciprocal disposition in the Old Bay State.—Philadelphia Press. of the State in all the emergencies through which we have passed during the war. When the history of this eventful struggle shall be written, there are but few men in the nation whose names will occupy

page than that of JOHN A. ANDREW Gov. Andrew having declined to be a candidate for reelection, it will be for the Convention which meets on the 14th of September to designate his successor; and the current of public feeling, so far as it has been expressed, points unmistakably with most remarkable unanimity in one direction, and that is in favor of the nomination of Hon. AL-EXANDER H. BULLOCK, of Worcester—a gentleman (to use the language of another) " of superior ability, of large legislative and business experience, of extensive acquaintanceship with men and things, of integrity, fairness and impartiality, of scholarship and eloquence which will enable him (and that is a good deal) to bear up the old reputation of Massachusetts for dignity and etiquette, of sympathy with progressive ideas, and of patriotism now to be invoked as strongly as during the bloody days of the rebellion. Two years ago, when it was intimated that Gov. Andrew might retire, the almost universal sentiment of the Republicans of the State centered upon Mr. Bullock as his successor, and centered upon Mr. Bullock as his successor, and that sentiment has grown stronger each year since. In nominating him, as it surely will, the Convention will but give expression to the wishes of the great majority of the voters in the State, who will most heartily and enthusiastically ratify its action at the polls in November. Should his life and health be spared, he will be the next Governor of Massachusetts, and his administration will be one which will add lustre to the fair fame of our noble old Commonwealth. This much at least it is safe to predict. -Boston Journal.

THE BLACKS IN BARBADOES.

A Massachusetts lawyer who spent the last winter at Barbadoes, writes thus of the blacks (thirty years free) to the Boston Daily Advertiser:

" Many have acquired by their industry sufficient property to rank them among the wealthiest planters and traders in the islands where they reside; and considering success in business a criterion of ability, they may be regarded as competent business men. The children of some of the wealthy negroes have been thoroughly educated in England or Scotland; and some whom I met with were among the most cultivated persons I have ever known. As mechan-

ics and artisans, they are altogether indispensable.

The whites were never accustomed to heavy manual labor, and the lighter and more delicate work

niged—at least alone.

If, then, we believe that our men were murdered clearly led Mr. Attorney General; while for sophis

at the life of his country shall surely die.

I give you, therefore, Justice and Mercy—both equal attributes of the Deity.

industry, and every avenue of business, and have already been able to compete, with a good degree of success, with the whites."

THE SOUTHERN FREEDMAN.

The idea that it would not be safe to entrust the Southern freedman with a ballot because he would have more influence exerted upon him by his old rebel master than by any one else, and thus be his tool at the ballot-box in the future, as he has been and timorous, turn their backs on themselves, and balance the reluctant homage they are still obliged to pay to certain ancient professions and watchwords of liberalism by a deadly, unceasing war upon all new ideas and measures of reform. Reebuck, like Brougham, has been our persistent enemy throughout our late struggle, and is now annoyed at our triumph, but (unlike Brougham) still exercise of the freedman's right to vote, both North and South? Who but the real anti-demo crats, the baffled oligarchs in the South, who feat the freedman's ballot, and your ingrained Copperhead of the North, who sneers at the negro because he has an intuitive conviction that little as he knows he knows more than to vote for men who now seek to grasp the ballot to finish out what their short

to grasp the ballot to finish out what their short swords failed to accomplish?

Further, the idea of the freedman's dependence on his old master for food and employment is predicated on a continuance of the large plantation system. The abolition of slavery has given this system a staggering blow, and henceforth we hope to see those huge plantations cut up and divided into small if hope to see those huge plantations cut up and divided into small farms, so that each man shall, if he chooses, be his own employer, and therefore be dependent on nobody for a boss, least of all upon one that thinks he owns the laborer's ballot. Small farms well tilled, and common-school houses well filled, go together. Both are essential to the regen-eration of the South.—Fond du Lac Courier.

GENERAL MEADE IN BOSTON.

We are glad to observe that the Bostonians have shown a disposition to honor prominent Philadel-phians. At their recent Harvard College Comnencement and Commemoration Exercises, the eading military guest was Major General George the Staveholders' Rebellion. We ally know hundreds who are "down on the as they phrase it; but not one of these was devoted to the Union cause in our late, while a majority of them were just a star while a majority of them were just as the star was a speech of welcome, to which as a speech of welcome. was made, our gifted townsman, ker, Esq., read what a Boston exeorge H. Boker, Esq., read change characterizes as "a fine poem, of some twenty-five minutes in length, entitled 'Our Heroic Themes, wherein was briefly but grandly sung the story of the war, and the dignity

rising to undo its own wrong-doing."

After its conclusion, the following simple but affecting incident occurred. It does honor to the head and heart of the hero of Gettysburg:—

"The citizens passed in nearly a continuous stream until after two o'clock, when a wounded soldier came up to the General, and, after speaking with him a short time, Gen. Meade advanced and spoke as fol-

in coming up here to greet me, but, as I have other engagements, I can remain no longer. I am no speech-maker, but there is a man here—two or three, specen-maker, but there is a man here—two or three, perhaps—who would put words into any man's mouth, who would make any man eloquent. I wish to show this one to you. Here is a poor fellow who has lost his leg, and is incapacitated for active labor for life. This man must be taken care of. All the noble men who have, under the Providence of God, so suffered, I want taken even of Free care of the state of these distinct men, snudger to ten you now many there are you will have to support. But I urge you to the extent of your ability to take care of the wounded, the orphans and the widows; and may God in his mercy bless you as you do so.'

"He then retired amid great cheering, and the as-

embly dispersed."

In the religious services which concluded the ommemoration, Rev. Phillips Brooks, of this city, was selected to read the prayer.

Pennsylvania has always shown a warm appreci-

MURDER NO CRIME. The acquittal of Miss Harris, and the popular ap-

plause at the verdict, are sad proofs of the morbid state of the public mind. She committed a deliberate murder. The testimony was conclusive that it was planned and executed, not in hot blood, when

marting under an immediate sense of wrong, but calmly, with a stern purpose of revenge.

There was no proof of insanity; the attempt to establish this line of defence was a complete failure.

There was, indeed, a moral insanity, anger at the humiliation of being deserted, and a brooding over the wrong received or imagined till the soul was ed to seek reparation in murder. Nor was any wrong inflicted which could be mag-nified into justification of the crime. There was no

loss of character or of honor; no beguilement into sin; no corruption of virtue by a promise There were lover-like attentions, fond words spoken—solemn promises, perhaps, made; but the only crime-alleged—the attempt to inveigle into a use of ill-fame-was not proved, but contradicted by a witness whose veracity was unquestioned.

But this criminal, guilty of wilful murder, in cool

blood, without aggravated cause, has been acquitted
—simply because she is a noman. The result is a
declaration that a woman may commit murder with
impunity, if she pleads wounded affections in defence. Such an outrage on justice is a caricature of American courtesy to the weaker sex.—Christian Watchman.

A HUMAN MONSTER

A Richmond correspondent of the Philadelphia There walks the streets of Richmond, to-day, a creature having the outward semblance of a man. He walks erect on two legs; has the usual complement of human limbs and features, yet his humanity is doubtful. This brute was a negro trader, (thank God, I can say was,) and Mrs. Stowe's world-infamous "Legree" was an angel of justice and mercy compared to him. He kept a den on Franklin street, (thank God for the past tense ment of human limbs and features, yet his hur Brutally and some of his cruelties are coming to light. Brutally and unmercifully whipping the unfortunates in his power was the least of his enormities. He has taken negroes from the whipping-post, and poured molten sealing-wax into the gaping wounds made by the lash. He has stripped men and laid them on their backing recommend. women, and laid them on their backs in a room, and amused himself by walking upon them. He has tied naked men under the hydrant, and allowed ual labor, and the lighter and more delicate work was soon usurped by the colored men, when once at liberty to compete on even terms. Their position as freeholders gives all the privileges as electors in parish and colonial meetings, and the parochial and general councils and legislatures have their share of colored representatives.

There is no well-authenticated case of murting their share of the contract of

It is not necessary to say that they outshine their white neighbors in debate and legislation, in order to prove their ability, for such is very seldom the case; but it is certainly true that their interests are so well represented as to secure them from open or covert encroachments on the part of the whites.

In the liberal professions, also, they have already

DEATH OF ARTHUR TAPPAN.

The venerable Christian philanthro The venerable Christian philanthropist, whose in has been, at one time, a word of power to all who Christ's cause, and, at another, the song of the gro-haters throughout the country, as the representative of justice and mercy to the oppressed gathered to his fathers in peace and honor at the age of four score. Mr. Tappan died at New Hau Sunday, July 23, and was buried on Tuesday is cometery of that place. Reserving for another sion the fuller account which we hope to give in the fuller account which we hope to give and the services he rendered to his general to the cause of Christ in the world, we so express the first emotions that arise at the even we say that this world has parted with one truest Christians it ever know. Sincerity as crystal, and integrity as true as the beam crystal, and integrity as true as the bear morning, were the leading traits of his What he said, he believed; and what he right, he did. Those who differed from widely, and those who were most displeas action, felt and confessed that he was consel his opinions, and honest in his conduct, to never surpassed.

never surpassed.

There is, probably, no man living whose information the destinics of the country is equal to upon the destinics of the country is equal to Cur great system of benevolent institutions out expansion and power, in a great degree, to his expansion and power, in a great degree, is his example inspired the merchants of York with the principle of enlarged beneval leading them to give their hundreds, and thousand tens of thousands where before they were customed to think it a great matter if they gave tens or fifties. His wise counsels, and encountermination, and saviis. ens or fifties. His wise counsels, and en-ermination, and munificent donation of a housand dollars in 1825, decided the form thousand dollars in 1825, decided the formation destiny of the American Tract Society, and got the strong and steady career on which it has vanced for so many years. His thoughful a planned the great enterprise of the American J Society, of giving a Bible to every family in United States, and his piedge of ten thousand the produced it impossible but that the world Defined States, and me predige or ten thousand dollar rendered it impossible but that the work should be undertaken—and done. Many others might be named of the great social movements of the last forty years, which owed their being or their power to his years, which owed their being or their power to his comprehensiveness of vision, sagacity of forethought, or largeness of liberality. Hardly any one can be named which did not become what it was through his agency and influence. It was a large heart, gilled with the most extensive foresight, guiding a singularly effective will.

In the slavery agitation, its beginning, it extent, its power, its results, it may be said without a general content of the slavery agitation of the slavery agitation.

In the slavery agilation, its beginning, in exicu, its power, its results, it may be said, without a question, that Arthur Tappan was the pivoid ceare of the whole movement. He supported the Colonianian Society for some years, because he believed it would aid in the overthrow of slavery, and only abandmed it when he became fully convinced that it was found and was managed mainly in the interest of slavery, and for the purpose of strengthening the system yremoving its chief dangers. His decision and genosity released Mr. Garrison from his imprisonment at Baltimore, and placed him in a position to common the Anti-Slavery Society in New York, to be guided by those principles of religion and cristian to which his own soul held glad allegiance, hinged upon his, both for its conception and execution. Fer years his contributions to its treasury were its meriting. his own soul held glad allegiance, hinged upon him, both for its conception and execution. For years his contributions to its Ireasury were its main reliance, amounting for successive years to at least one-look of its yearly income. His generous response at the very juncture saved the Laberator from pending and instant suppression. And, in addition, he gave money, and stirred up men to effort, right and left, so actent which no carthly registry has recorded. In the darkest hours of mobs, and obloquy, and threshed assassination, he never qualled norchanged his constance, the contribution of the contr darkest hours of mobs, and obloquy, and threatenel assassination, he never quailed nor changed his come, nor doubted as to duties or results, but presed right on, with steady step, toward the end which he was sure must come. For seven years he was the hings on which a great nation turned to its new destiny. And he never let go, nor relaxed his energy, until had seen the country so thoroughly aroused and so far permeated in all its ranks with the anti-slavry spirit so as to make the final issue no longer doubted, except as a question of time. He has been groisuly permitted to remain among us until the great about the present of t permitted to remain among and in action has received its death-blow, and it in peace, to enter into the joy of his Lord. Widone, good and faithful servant! Thou has be done, good and faithful servant! Tho has bee faithful above many; be thou ruler over higher inteests in a world more exalted!—N. Y. Independen.

Mr. ARTHUR TAPPAN died in New Haven or Sunday last, at the age of eighty. He was a state of Northampton, Mass., and, together with his brubers, John, Charles, Lewis and Benjamin, (somety U. S. Senator from Ohio.) has been well known in this and other communities. The family to which belonged was a large one; and all of them that their training the influence of the meters the meters. their training the influence of the maternal head it,-a lady of strong character, amiable dis winning manners, great tact, and consistent picts a cording to her cherished belief. Arthur Tappas wat one time among the most active, enterprising as successful merchants of New York. He met wit reverses, and never recovered the fortune he lost.

is some years since he retired from business, and took up his residence in New Haven, Conn.

Mr. Tappan very early identified himself with the Mr. Tappan very early identified himself vit Garrisonian abolitionists—as they have been a This fact brought upon him unpepularity in a quarters, and some persecution. He was the st f obloquy and gross misrepresentation; abused by artisan malignity and misunderstood by political and octal prejudice. It was assumed that he was a misblind, reckless and passionate fanatic. A be further from the truth. He was co headed, and governed by honest convictions and in principles. He did his own thinking; and in so headed, and governed by honest convictions and principles. He did his own thinking; and in it respects, this led him to independent action, out the usages of the denomination to which be belong the interest of the denomination of the description of the entirely engrossed with anti-slavery jects, he used to employ his Sunday afferons visiting and relieving the poor of the city. Indithere was no benevolent work or religious pur which commended itself to his judgment that did not aid with his executive ability and his lib hand. His private character and personal havere without reproach.

hand. His private character and persons were without reproach.

He remained here long enough to see the sinder cast upon him by unjust and reckless party spirit in out of themselves; long enough to live down the salicious lies and abuse heaped upon his name; as long enough to see the cause he was among the first of embrace and maintain with unwearied decide fully triumphant. It can easily be believed, the cause he was enough to the man of fourcest, if when the summons came to the man of found him ready to depart.—Bonton True

Mr. Tappan retired from business some yet for many years, most successful mer quired at one time a large fortune, m lost when too old to enter the arena younger men. But well-known as he wa chant, he was far more widely known fo benevolence, and for the generous zeal wit always advocated and supported any mo early Abolitionists, and cheerfully took a larg of the obloquy and persecution which were upon that despised class in its darkest days. Garrison was imprisoned in Baltimore for an in his paper upon the Donestic Slave Trappan paid the fine and released him from it his name, from that time forward, was as not almost as much hated at the South as Garlie Like most of the class to which he was known to his whole life gave the lie to the assentite the Abolitionists were "men of one iska," for was no charitable work or pious purpose to which did not give the benefit of his great executive and the support of his hearty and untiring der Nor did old age cool his ardor. To the end days, his interest in good works never flaged, for him certainly awaits the award-"Well good and faithful servant." Mr. Tappan was in eightieth year of his age.—N. Y. Tribane. the benefit of his fellow-men early Abolitionists, and cheerfully of the obloquy and persecution

EASTERN AND WESTERN VISITORS TO EASTERN AND WESTERN VISITORING
FALLS. There is considerable of an intern and Western pleasure-seckers at aummer. The removal of the passport has oped the way for Western travellets and the Great Western road, which forme train, with a very few passengers, no disk and easy one crowded. From the contract of the contrac one train, with a very few passenged daily, and every one crowded. Fr trains over the New York Centr crowded, and as a consequence, the are filled. One of the great attraction at the cataract has been the frequent a tight rope artist known as Harry is nowhere in comparison with his of has crossed the rapids on a rope in the recome agles and fogs, and has on has crossed the storms, gales and fogs, a storms, gales and fogs, a crossed with his hands and legs but He has enacted drunken scenes of abyss, staggering, reeling, &c., without parent regard for his life, and often ruparent regard for basis of balance, at parent regard for his life, and often rat guy-ropes without pole or balance, an self at full length upon his back, doubt Blondin's superior in recklessne what the astonished witnesses of his * most applaud. He has a portion of gro, on either side of the river, within wh spectators are admitted for twenty-five He is said to have made quite a fortun

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